

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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PRICE TWO CENTS

MAYOR PROMISES 'L' STRIKERS PERMIT FOR MEETING ON COMMON

Union Leaders Successful in First Step of Publicity Campaign to Obtain Widespread Support for Carmen

PICKETING PLANNED

One Hundred Collegians From Harvard University Are Among 200 New Men Put to Work Today

Mayor Fitzgerald said this afternoon that he would grant permission asked by the striking employees of the Elevated to hold a mass meeting and parade on the Common next Sunday.

Representatives of the state branch A. F. of L., the Boston Central Labor Union and the general executive of the carmen's union met today to perfect plans for the meeting on Boston common on Sunday, at which every union, regardless of affiliations is expected to be represented.

The plans have been left wholly in the hands of the Central Labor Union.

William D. Mahon, national president, and organizer Fred Fay plan to hold mass meetings as often as possible.

Picketing at practically every car barn of the Elevated for the double purpose of preventing striking carmen from getting to work and inducing those who are at work to join the union men, will probably be inaugurated within two or three days at the instigation of the international officers who are supervising the strike of the Boston men.

Opposition among the union men at various barns has led the leaders to consider this move.

An effort will be made to perfect a more extensive organization. Roll call will be held at 11 o'clock every afternoon at which union men from every barn must report to the barn captains.

Little progress has been made by the striking carmen since the opening of the strike seven days ago according to the record of the Elevated.

The strikers' leaders, however, assert that the company is not giving the service it claims to be giving and that they are satisfied with the status of the strike.

Two hundred non-union men arrived early today and were immediately sent to Bartlett street. One hundred of these are from Maine and the remainder the "L" officials claim are Harvard men who usually work during the summer months to help pay for their tuition at college.

M. C. Brush, second vice-president of the company, in speaking of the gain that the company claims to have made in the strike situation, said that the Elevated road ran cars on 58 routes last night as against 47 routes of Tuesday's service.

Five collisions of Boston Elevated cars occurred yesterday. Twelve persons were injured. In the collision at Harrison avenue and Dudley street, Roxbury, nine high school boys were injured.

Union men are still working through the legislative committee of the state branch of the American Federation of Labor, on the state Legislature to ask for such a committee and such an investigation as was accorded the Lawrence strikers.

According to the Elevated Loyal committee, 75 men have left the union and applied for reinstatement by the company.

Malden aldermen refused to permit a tag day being held in that city in aid of the strikers. All elevated lines in Malden, except the Highland avenue line, were running last night.

Fourteen men were found guilty in the various inferior courts yesterday of strike disturbances.

Five striking motormen, Dennis D. Shea, head of the South Boston union men; William J. Corbett, M. A. Lang, Charles Clark, Morris J. Dullea and Martin M. Greeley, have put on a line of barge and auto trucks from City Point to the downtown section to compete with the Elevated car lines.

They will have a line to Dover and Washington streets via Broadway and another line to Postoffice and Adams squares via the South station. The fare will be 10 cents. Street Commissioner Gallivan has issued the strikers a permit.

Another line of barge will carry passengers from Roxbury Crossing to the downtown district.

"L" CAR JUMPS TRACK; 3 HURT

Margaret Hogan, 645 Third street, South Boston; James J. Evans, 417 East Seventh street, South Boston and Margaret Callahan, 24 Rowell street, Dorchester, were injured this morning when an outward-bound Summer street and Broadway extension car jumped the rail at Broadway extension bridge. About an hour earlier Annie McKeown, 653 Saratoga street, was injured when she fell while alighting from a car in the State street station of the East Boston tunnel. The car was struck from behind by another car.

NEW GRAND TRUNK FREIGHT OFFICE IN BOSTON



Suite in State street, devised for transaction of Canadian railway's New England traffic, is arranged for convenience and comfort of all employees

G. B. CORTELYOU SAYS U. S. LENT MORGAN \$25,000,000 FOR PANIC

Former Member of Cabinet Tells "Money Trust" Investigators How Funds Were Obtained in Flurry

MET BIG FINANCIERS

NEW YORK—Testifying today before the Pujo Congress committee investigating the "money trust" George B. Cortelyou, who was secretary of the treasury at the time of the 1907 panic, told how the government lent J. Pierpont Morgan the \$25,000,000, which Mr. Morgan in turn loaned to banks and thus broke the force of the panic on Oct. 24, 1907, sending call money down from 100 to 6 per cent.

It was the first time that the details of how the treasury came to the rescue of the stock exchange was ever told by any authority as high as the former member of Mr. Roosevelt's cabinet and the brokers and spectators who packed the room listened with breathless interest as the inside story of those days of panic was unfolded.

Mr. Cortelyou said that he came to New York on Oct. 22, 1907, to investigate conditions and that night held a conference at the Hotel Manhattan with Messrs. Morgan, Perkins, Vanderlip, Cannon, Hepburn, Stillman and other bankers. He denied that he had told them of his coming, but explained that Hamilton Fish, then sub-treasurer in New York, knew of Mr. Cortelyou's intended visit and informed him that the Morgan crowd would like to confer with him.

At that time he obtained from each financier, he said, his views on the panic situation, but did not make any specific promise of aid from the government. There was no formal conference the next day, Mr. Cortelyou asserted, but he believed it was talked to Mr. Morgan and Mr. Perkins again that night.

As the result of these conferences Mr. Cortelyou said he decided to advise the government to give relief and did so, recommending that \$25,000,000 be loaned for the purpose. The money was deposited with several New York banks the next day.

Asked by Samuel Untermyer if there was any stipulation by him as to what banks should be depositaries of the \$25,000,000 Mr. Cortelyou said:

"No, I told the conferees that not one dollar would be deposited except to relieve the situation generally."

"Do you mean relief to the stock exchange?" asked Mr. Untermyer.

"No, the exchange was only one detail of the general situation," was the detail of the general situation, was the detail of the general situation.

Mr. Cortelyou said that before he left Washington it was agreed that the government should deposit \$6,000,000 in New York commercial banks.

The witness did not recall whether the effect of government aid on the stock exchange was discussed in any of the Morgan conferences. Pressed by Mr. Untermyer for a direct yes or no, Mr. Cortelyou said there were some questions which could not be answered categorically.

Mr. Cortelyou said that Mr. Morgan represents no particular bank in the panic conference, but the "leading spirit" among the business men seeking to relieve the situation. The witness admitted that he knew the \$25,000,000 was loaned to New York banks under the direct supervision of Mr. Morgan.

Asked again what banks got the money Mr. Cortelyou said he did not know, but thought they were "such banks as the National Bank of Commerce, the Hanover National, National City and First National."

AMERICAN LEVANT LINE IS NEW

NEW YORK—A Constantinople message to the New York Herald states that the American Levant Line has been organized to carry on a direct passenger and freight service between America, Egypt and the Black sea. It will have a fleet of four steamships, the first of which will leave in July.

GRAND TRUNK ROAD'S BUSINESS INCREASES SINCE BILL PASSED

Business shows an increase at the new offices for the handling of the freight business of the Grand Trunk railway system including its subsidiary lines at the Board of Trade building in State street. Room is available for a department devoted to the interests of the Southern New England railroad when that line, which has already been authorized by the Legislature and the Governor's signature, has been constructed.

Managers, agents, solicitors and clerks of the Grand Trunk, Central Vermont, Southern New England systems and Grand Trunk Pacific railway and differential fast freight lines, including the National Despatch-Great Eastern line, Canada Atlantic Transit Company, Port Huron & Duluth steamship line and Northern Navigation Company occupy these offices.

Here is found the office of C. J. Pierce, manager; J. E. Berry, New England agent of the National Despatch-Great Eastern line, and George F. Tarbell, foreign freight agent.

The arrangement of the offices is convenient in every way.

Provision is here made for the handling of claims, publication of tariffs, current business, quotations of rates, etc.

BOSTON'S LARGEST EXCURSION STEAMER REACHES NANTASKET

Larger by 10 feet than the South Shore, until now Boston's largest excursion steamer, the new steamer Rose Standish, built at Hoboken for the Nantasket Beach Steamboat Company, arrived at Nantasket this afternoon in charge of Captain Rathbun.

The Rose Standish is 215 feet over all, 34 feet beam, and 12.6 feet depth of hold, with a gross tonnage 594, and net tonnage 504. She makes the seventh vessel now operated by this company in and about Boston, and carries a crew of 27 men. She has compound inclining engines and two Scotch boilers. She developed a speed of about 18 miles an hour. She cost \$200,000.

It is expected that the Standish will be allowed to carry 2500 passengers.

The Standish will remain at Nantasket until Tuesday, when she will go to Boston to make her initial passenger-carrying trip. She has been chartered by the Boston Credit Men's Association for that day.

FIRE STARTS IN PAINT CONCERN

Rescues and the fall of a volunteer fireman marked a four-alarm fire at 1 o'clock this morning which caused a loss of \$60,000 at Portland and Sudbury streets in a building occupied by paint and oil concerns.

The building adjoins the American house and the guests left their rooms but no damage was sustained.

Hubert Johnson, an employee of the American house, perished at the fire. He fell from the roof of the hotel where with other employees of the house he was fighting the fire.

Michael Foley, who sleeps in the building which was burned was rescued by Maurice Prendergast and James Hanton of ladder 17. How the fire started is not known.

GUESTS PUT ON WAITERS' APRONS

NEW YORK—When 25 waiters walked out of the dining room of the Hotel Belclaire last night several of the male guests volunteered their services as waiters.

Among the volunteers were Arthur Tunis, Daniel L. Singer and Howard Morton.

GOV. FOSS PROMISES PROROGUE IF WORK OF LEGISLATURE IS DONE

Both Branches Meet in the Hope That the Session Will Be the Final One of the General Court

TAX BILL COMES UP

Reports of Conference Committees to Be Formally Accepted and Railroad Inquiry Order to Be Acted On

Governor Foss said today that he would prorogue the Legislature late today providing the work now pending is finished. To this end the executive council was summoned to meet at 4 o'clock.

Both branches convened for what is expected to be their final sessions this afternoon, when it is thought that the \$6,250,000 state tax levy bill, which is now in the hands of the engrossing clerk, will be ready for consideration.

Besides the tax bill the Legislature has in hand the order for investigation of the railroad situation in the metropolitan district.

On a voice vote the House adopted the Washburn motion for presentation to the Senate of the House position regarding mandatory powers for the railroad commission in order that "it would be possible to indicate to the people of the state just what branch of the government is responsible for the failure of all constructive railroad legislation this year."

This action was taken following a report of disagreement by the conference committee on the railroad bill.

Following the final vote by which the Senate sustained Governor Foss in his veto of the western Massachusetts trolley merger bill late Wednesday an order was adopted for an investigation by a special recess committee of the need of trolley extensions in the western and central part of the state. Both branches acted favorably on the order.

After the Senate had once sustained the Governor in his veto of the trolley bill, reconsideration was obtained on motion of Senator Schoonmaker. Again the Governor was sustained, 22 voting for and 14 against the passage of the bill. A two thirds vote was necessary to over-ride the executive veto.

TRADE BOOMERS OF BOSTON VISIT BARRE AND MONTPELIER, VT.

BARRE, VT.—After passing the forenoon in Montpelier, the state capital, the 50 New England trade boomers from the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who are on an auto tour in the interests of New England business, reached here this afternoon and were entertained by the local Board of Trade. As at all places so far visited by the industrial excursionists from the Bay state, their speakers urged cooperation of all commercial organizations. The visitors left here for Woodstock, where they will take dinner.

After leaving Burlington early today the trade boomers visited the Ft. Ethan Allen reservation. Then they struck into the hills for the capital.

HEINZ CASE DECISION RESERVED

Decision was reserved by Judge Hammond of the supreme court today after hearing arguments on the exception of F. Augustus Heinz to the report of F. Lockwood Hall as master in the suit of A. D. F. Adams and other brokers to recover collateral worth \$600,000 pledged with Adams. Heinz claims there was a conspiracy among the defendants.

If they shall perform their duties honestly and conscientiously, seating only such delegates as have been legally chosen, the party will have no reason to complain; but if they assume to represent the minority of their party and what they stand for in opposition to the voice of the majority, they are deserving of the utmost contempt.

It is more to be regretted, if this course is taken, that it can result in no good, either to the principles they profess to believe in or the candidates they are supporting, as it will certainly result in his defeat and that of the Republican party if he should be nominated.

This condition has resulted from the old and repudiated system of selecting delegates by caucus and convention, the convenient tool of the disreputable political bosses.

Wherever the people themselves have been given an opportunity to express their own views, the men who were attempting to control the national convention have been overwhelmingly repudiated.

From the beginning of this campaign up to the present time the great fundamental issues that are now confronting the people of this country have been practically lost sight of in the struggle for the preferment of individuals.

It has degenerated into a fight for men and not for principles. There has been a complete revulsion of feeling against the methods of the politicians of this country.

The people are demanding the right

MISSISSIPPI GOES TO MR. TAFT; FIGHT ON FOR MISSOURI

Total number of delegates, 1078. Necessary for nomination, 540. Instructed for Taft (uncontested), 201. Added by national committee: Alabama, 16; Arkansas, 16; Florida, 12; Georgia, 25; Indiana, 12; Kentucky, 17; Arizona, 6; California, 2; Louisiana, 20; Michigan, 6; Mississippi, 17; Total, 383.

Roosevelt delegates seated: California, 24; Kentucky, 1; Mississippi 1.

Instructed for Roosevelt, 418. Uninstructed and uncontested, 186.

Contests still pending, 100.

National Republican Committee in Session Today Gives President Delegates From Former State Very Quickly

GOV. HADLEY HEARD

Contests Explained by Chief Executive Who Heads the Roosevelt Followers—The Opposition's Case

CHICAGO—When the Republican national committee resumed its sessions today the contests in the second, fourth, sixth and seventh Mississippi districts were consolidated. The Roosevelt contestants demanded that the Taft delegates be unseated because the conventions which elected them were irregular and in violation of party usage.

It was claimed by the Taft men that the district committees in each district under consideration appointed the credentials committee instead of permitting the convention to name such committee. Because of this it was claimed the conventions were irregular and Roosevelt delegates were refused seats in the conventions.

The committee seated the Taft delegates from the foregoing districts, adding eight delegates to the Taft roll during the first 45 minutes' work.

The committee then by a viva voce vote seated the Taft delegates in the fifth Mississippi district.

The committee in the eighth Mississippi contest voted viva voce to seat Wesley Clayton and P. W. Howard, who were instructed for Mr. Taft in the convention that elected them. Mr. Howard, however, told the committee that he was for Colonel Roosevelt. This was a distinct gain for the Roosevelt side.

The committee at 11:45 o'clock began the hearing of the Missouri contests. The Roosevelt forces had all of their fighting men in the room. A rumor that the committee would split the state delegation at large was widely circulated.

The following appearances were entered:

For the Taft claimants: Joseph McCoy, Kansas City; Grant Gillespie, St. Louis; Holmes Holt, Sedalia; Joe Block, Richmond; Otto Stifel, St. Louis, and Henry Eades, Hattonburg.

For the Roosevelt side: Governor Hadley, Ralph A. Staub, St. Joseph; W. H. Piatt, Kansas City; Thomas R. Marks, Kansas City, and Jesse Tolerton, Jefferson City.

For the Taft side, Grant Gillespie opened his argument by accusing Governor Hadley of sending the militia and police to the convention to prevent the state committee, controlled by the Roosevelt men, from unseating Roosevelt delegates whose votes gave the Roosevelt forces control of the convention.

Mr. Gillespie recited the events leading up to the convention and told of the details of the struggle when the fight was carried to the floor.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
MONITOR**

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON.—The following officers will report to Col. Edward A. Millar, field artillery, president of examining board at Ft. Riley, Kan.: Second Lieut. L. R. Dougherty, fifth field artillery; Second Lieut. S. R. Hopkins, third field artillery; Second Lieut. F. W. Stewart, third field artillery. Second Lieut. H. Hayden, fourth field artillery, will report to Col. E. A. Millar, field artillery, at Ft. Riley, Kan.

Capt. F. W. Griffin, second field artillery, will be assigned by his regimental commander to a battery of his regiment at Vancouver barracks, Wash.

Lieuts. W. E. Dunn and C. S. Blakely will be assigned to the battalion of second field artillery, serving in the Philippine division.

Capt. W. F. Morrison, second field artillery, will be assigned by his regimental commander to the battalion of his regiment serving in the Philippine division.

First Lieut. N. J. Wiley, fifth infantry, is detailed as professor of military science and tactics at the University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Ark.

First Lieut. J. F. Talbee, second cavalry, will proceed to Alcatraz, Cal., and report in person to the commandant, Pacific branch.

Maj. P. E. Pierce, fifteenth infantry, will proceed to Hot Springs, Ark., and report in person to commanding officer.

First Lieut. W. F. Wild, medical reserve corps, resignation accepted by the President on June 11.

Navy Orders

Commander M. E. Reed, detached naval academy, to the Kansas as executive.

Commander G. R. Marwell, detached naval academy, to Asiatic station.

Lieut. Commander D. W. Knox, detached fleet ordnance officer, Atlantic fleet, to naval war college, summer conference.

Lieut. R. S. Keyes, to navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

Lieut. Robert Wallace, Jr., detached navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., to the Idaho as senior engineer officer.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. E. Clarke, to naval academy.

Ensign W. D. Kilduff, detached the Michigan, to the Celtic.

Ensign George Joens, detached receiving ship at Mare Island, Cal., to the Buffalo.

Midshipman M. W. Larimer, detached naval academy to the Hartford.

Chief Gunner J. G. Nicklas, detached the Louisiana, home, wait orders.

Chief Gunner G. N. Novre, detached navy yard, Washington, D. C., to the Louisiana.

Gunner G. D. Samuels, detached the supply, home, wait orders.

Chief Machinist William Herzberg, detached the Indiana, to the Kansas.

Chief Machinist T. W. Smith, detached the Kansas, to the Indiana.

Machinist R. E. Rucker, detached navy yard, Norfolk, Va., to the Kentucky.

Lieut. W. Berthold, detached the Colorado, to the South Dakota.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. B. Horner, detached the Colorado, to the California.

Lieut. (junior grade) D. A. Scott, detached the Glacier, to the Colorado.

Ensigns W. W. Waddell and R. H. Skelton, detached the Colorado, to the California.

Ensigns J. B. Will and M. A. Mitscher, detached the Colorado, to the South Dakota.

Ensign T. M. Tipton, detached the Glacier, to the South Dakota.

Ensign E. H. Conner, detached the South Dakota, to the Glacier.

Ensign R. G. Coman, detached the Colorado, to the Glacier.

Ensign C. P. Jungling, detached the Colorado, to the Colorado.

Movement of Naval Vessels

Arrived, Marblehead at Sausalito, Reid at Newport, Sylph and Stringham at Washington, Mayflower at Mt. Vernon, Saratoga at Shanghai, Mayflower at Washington, Rainbow at Shanghai, Hee-

AT THE THEATRES

BOSTON

B. K. KEITH—"Vanderville, CARTELLE SQUARE—"The Climax," MAJESTIC—"Mrs. Wiggs."

NEW YORK

CASINO—"Pirates of Penzance," COLLIER'S—"Bunty Pulis the Strings," GAETY—"Officer 666," GAY—"Maid," LYRIC—"Patience," NEW AMSTERDAM—"Robin Hood," THIRTY-NINTH—"Butterfly on Wheel."

CHICAGO

CORT—"Reedy Rocket," GRAND—"Officer 666," ILLINOIS—"The Quaker Girl," OPERA HOUSE—Holbrook Blinn, STUDEBAKER—Elsie Janis.

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

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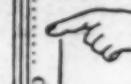
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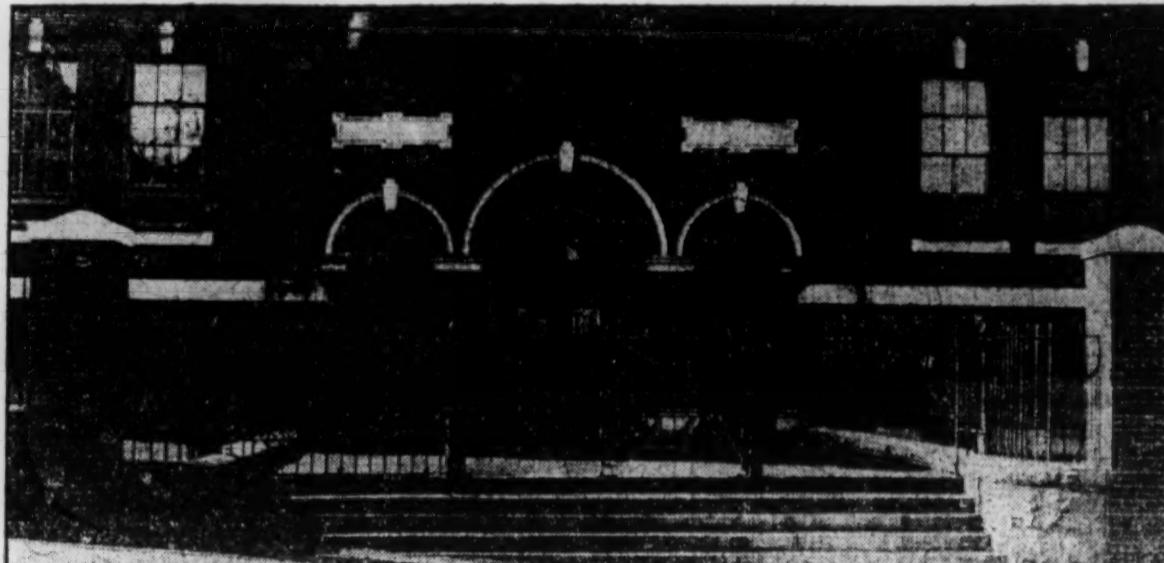
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Write your advertisement, attach blank and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

DOOR TO BENJAMIN CUSHING SCHOOL



Stone trimmings add to the attractiveness of tri-arch entrance to the Dorchester institution in Robinson street

**BEAR ADMIRAL PEARY
FAVORS U. S. STATION
AT THE SOUTH POLE**

DURHAM, N. H.—Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, at the forty-second commencement of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts on Wednesday for the first time in a public address, discussed the action he proposes the American people should take with regard to the development of the region surrounding the South pole. He proposes the United States "should not as a matter of national pride and morale energetically enter the field of Antarctic research with the other nations already engaged in that work."

"There is no way," he said, "in which this can be done with greater credit and the certainty of immediate and important result than by occupying the South pole as a station an entire year to conduct continuous observations. To effect such an object would be only de- tailed."

As an alternative the admiral proposes that an expedition be fitted out to circumnavigate the Antarctic continent, devoting as many years as may be necessary to the work, the object being to make observations throughout the borderland of that continent, coming north to New Zealand, Australia or the Cape of Good Hope to winter and report progress. Thus would be secured by the American people a complete knowledge of the unknown continent in connection with the work being done by the five other nations now engaged in exploration.

Admiral Peary reviewed the progress of exploration, referring particularly to the work of Lieutenant Scott and Captain Amundsen in the search for the South Pole. Summing up, he said:

"The significance of the attainment of the poles is:

"First—the final conquest by man of this planet."

"Second—the opening up of the last large unknown area for detailed observations and investigations."

"Third—the evidence that against de- termination, physique and experience, no earthly obstacle is proof."

"Fourth—that now it is the duty of this country to make up for its long inaction and abstention from Antarctic work by giving the people the right to vote on whether the city shall have its own lighting plant or not."

PARK BOND PLAN REFUSED

TACOMA, Wash.—By 2145 to 2099, the people to issue down recently the proposition to issue \$425,000 park bonds to buy new parks, playgrounds and build boulevards, and by 2348 to 1770 defeated the bond proposition for a Narrows boulevard.

RAILROAD MEN PLAN TOWN

SPOKANE, Wash.—A. L. Flewelling, manager of the land department of the Milwaukee railroad, was in Montana recently with other railroad officials selecting town sites to be laid out on the new Judith basin branch of the Milwaukee from Lewiston to Great Falls. It is expected seven or eight new towns will be started on this 110 mile stretch of road, contracts for the construction of which have been let.

PREPARED LIGHT PLANT PLANS

DALLAS, Tex.—Plans which will show the cost of a municipal electric lighting plant are being prepared by Leon Taylor, city electrician. Mr. Taylor said recently he expected to have the plans, with figures, ready for the commissioners by July 15. The plans are prepared to give the people the right to vote on whether the city shall have its own lighting plant or not.

**TEACHERS DINE
AT BROCKTON**

BROCKTON, Mass.—More than 400 teachers attended the annual dinner of the Brockton Teachers Association at the high school gymnasium on Wednesday evening.

Officers were elected as follows: George L. Farley, president; Miss Carrie Hodge, vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Chevigny, secretary-treasurer; Frederick Elton, Miss Alice Bowman, Miss Maud Packard, Miss Alice Smithick and Miss Jeanette Thibadeau, executive committee.

COMPANY ORDERS 80 TRAM CARS

SAN FRANCISCO—E. D. Hibbs, representing the United Railroads, stated to the supervisors' public utility committee recently that his company had lately ordered 80 additional cars, and would purchase more as soon as the conditions seemed to warrant the outlay.

Stone trimmings set off the triple arches of the entrance to the Benjamin Cushing school in Robinson street, Dorchester, in an attractive manner. Inscription panels are set into the brick face off the main wall above the end arches.

The central arch is larger than the side arches and spans the doorway. Each arch has a modeled keystone and the arch molding is also of stone. The arches are supported by brick piers with stone caps. The water table is of stone.

**DETAILS TOLD
OF THE ALLEGED
PLOT IN KOREA**

NEW YORK—A Seoul, Korea, message to the New York Herald says that the outlines of the conspiracy alleged against Lieut.-Gen. Count Terauchi, Governor-General of Korea, are given in an official statement by the procurator-general.

He asserts that Baron Yunchiho, the leader of the Korean secret organization since 1905, tried to bring about the independence of Korea by enlisting foreign sympathies against Japan. It was his purpose to await a time when Japan was involved in war to take up arms.

Following the annexation of Korea by Japan in 1910 Baron Yunchiho plotted the assassination of Count Terauchi, continues the statement, and a number of conspirators followed the Governor-general's route on his northern inspection tour in November, 1910. Five railroad stations are named by the procurator-general as places selected by the conspirators to carry out the assassination.

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Leading Events in Athletic World :: English Olympic Team

TWO ROUNDS IN THE STATE GOLF TOURNEY ARE DECIDED TODAY

Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester turns in Medal Card of 77 in Match With L. J. Malone of Woodland

WINDELER SHIELD

The second round of match play in the Massachusetts state amateur golf championship tournament of 1912 is being played on the links of the Brae Burn Country Club this afternoon. The first round was completed early this afternoon and the winners at once began the second round matches.

Heinrich Schmidt of Worcester was the first player to register a victory in the first round. He disposed of L. J. Malone of Woodland rather easily by 7 to 5 to go. He not only won his match by this margin but bettered the best medal card of the qualifying round Wednesday, getting a 77 as against Percival Gilbert's 78. The cards for the Schmidt-Malone's match were:

Heinrich Schmidt, out.....4 4 4 4 3 5 3 4 4 4-35
Malone, out.....5 5 4 4 4 5 4 4-31
Schmidt, in.....5 6 4 4 4 4 3 6-42-77
Malone, in.....5 6 5 5 6 5 2 6-45-86

W. S. Waite of Brae Burn furnished

a surprise of the first round by not only defeating F. C. Davidson, the Harvard star, by the wide margin of 6 and 5, but also turning in a medal card of 76. A peculiar feature of this match was the fact that, while Waite had a 3 to Davidson's 4 at the seventh hole, it was awarded to the latter because Waite's caddie picked up Davidson's ball. The cards for the Schmidt-Malone's match were:

Waite, out.....5 6 4 4 3 4 3 4 4-37
In.....5 4 4 4 5 4 4 5-39-76

Malone, out.....5 5 5 5 5 4 4 3 4 4-40-82

The biggest surprise of the first round was the defeat of former Champion A. G. Lockwood by A. L. Squier. Paul Tewksbury won the only extra-hole match of this round when he defeated R. W. Brown of Belmont and Meadowbrook 1 up in 19 holes. The summary:

First round
Heinrich Schmidt, Worcester, defeated L. J. Malone, Woodland, 7 and 5.
C. A. Hartwell, Oakley, defeated C. L. Becker, Woodland, 4 and 3.

P. W. Whittemore, Country Club, defeated H. Selfridge, Country Club, 1 up.
S. Evans, Brae Burn, defeated G. H. Crocker, Woodland, 3 and 2.

W. E. Stiles, Brae Burn, defeated B. W. Estabrook, Brae Burn, 1 up.
S. W. Waite, Brae Burn, defeated F. C. Davidson, Brae Burn, 6 and 5.

Percival Gilbert, Brae Burn, defeated H. W. Stuckler, Brae Burn, defeated H. P. Farrington, Woodland, 5 and 4.
A. L. Squier, Brae Burn, defeated C. S. Cook, Jr., Brae Burn, 1 up.

A. G. Lockwood, Belmont, defeated A. J. Lockwood, Belmont, 2 and 1.
G. F. Willett, Country Club, defeated F. T. Clark, Oakley, 1 up.

H. G. Onderdonk, Woodland, defeated J. A. Kedan, Belmont, 5 and 4.

Percival Gilbert, of the home club, amateur champion golfer of Massachusetts in 1909, was the medalist Wednesday in the qualifying round. His 78 was one stroke better than the scores of W. C. Chick, R. R. Gorton, H. H. Wilder, and Henry W. Struckler, and these were the only players of a field of 70 who were able to muster figures better than 80 for the 18 holes.

Six were tied at 87 for the last four places in the qualification, A. G. Lockwood, W. S. Carleton, R. A. Wood, L. J. Malone, H. L. Dexter, Jr., and A. E. Burr. The first four named won on the playoff, the first three having qualified at the first hole with 4s, Wood just missing a 3. Malone got into the match play at the second hole.

For the fifth year since the Windeler shield was offered to the club whose five players made the best aggregate score, Brae-Burn won. Yesterday that team had an aggregate score of 397, the Country Club and Woodland having tied at 415 for second place.

WINDELER SHIELD
Brae-Burn C. — Gilbert, 78, Chick, 79, Gorton, 79, Stuckler, 79, Squier, 82, Stiles, 82. Total, 397.

The Country Club—Wilder, 79, Willett, 82, Stiles, 82, Selfridge, 82, G. H. Crocker and F. C. Hood, 82. Total, 451.

Woodland C. — Oulmester, 81, Tewksbury, 81, Farrington, 82, Becker, 82. Total, 451.

Belmont Spring C. — R. W. Brown, 82, Evans, 84, Kedan, 84, Lockwood, 87, C. W. Brown, 90. Total, 427.

Clark, Oakley, 81, Hartwell, 81, Clark, 84, Dean, 90, Thorpe, 90. Total, 426.

QUALIFIED
Player and club Out home T1.
Percival Gilbert, Brae Burn.....37 41-78
W. C. Chick, Brae Burn.....38 41-79
R. R. Gorton, Brae Burn.....39 40-79
H. L. Dexter, Jr., Brae Burn.....39 40-79
S. E. Stiles, Brae Burn.....38 42-80
F. J. Quinet, Woodland.....42 39-81
C. A. Hartwell, Oakley.....41 40-81
G. F. Willett, Country Club.....41 40-81
R. W. Brown, Brae Burn.....41 43-84
H. A. Roark, Brae Burn.....41 43-84
F. T. Clark, Oakley, Belmont Spring.....43 41-84
G. Packard, Woodland.....44 40-84
W. S. Waite, Brae Burn.....42 42-84
H. G. Onderdonk, Woodland.....45 41-85
C. L. Becker, Woodland.....42 44-86
G. H. Crocker, The Country.....46 46-86
B. W. Estabrook, Brae Burn.....43 44-87
W. S. Carleton, Brae Burn.....43 44-87
A. G. Lockwood, Belmont Spring.....43 44-87
H. L. Dexter, Jr., Brae Burn.....41 46-87
A. E. Burr, Brae Burn.....41 46-87

STANFORD CREW ON HUDSON
POUGHKEEPSIE—For the first time in the history of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association a Pacific coast crew will be seen on the Hudson river today when the Leland Stanford, Jr., University eight takes the water in its first trial spin on this river. The crew arrived from California Wednesday evening too late to go on the river. Ten oarsmen compose the squad and they are in charge of Captain Seward.

DONOVAN TO LEAD EXETER
EXETER, N. H.—Martin J. Donovan of Salem, Mass., catcher on the Phillips-Exeter baseball team for two years, was elected captain of next year's team

Wednesday night.

MISS M. K. BROWNE OF CALIFORNIA LIKELY VICTOR

Meets Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston in Trial Match of Women's Singles Tennis at Philadelphia

ST. MARTINS, Pa.—Miss M. K. Browne of California looks up today as a most likely winner of the women's national tennis championship. She scored a decisive victory over Miss Marion Fenn of Boston Wednesday. Despite Miss Fenn's previous record of victories she was no match for the California girl, who took the first set with the loss of a game. In the second set the tally was much closer, but Miss Browne won, 6-4, her volleying and overhead play being superior to that of her opponent.

The other semi-final match was notable for the great battle put up by Miss Mary Merrick of the Germantown Cricket Club against Miss Eleonora Sears of Boston. The latter seemed a trifl of her game, and this coupled with Miss Merrick's steadiness and cross court driving, made the struggle nip and tuck, a third set being necessary before the New England representative could claim a victory. The summary:

CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES
Third Round
Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. W. J. Clothier and Miss Biddle, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Crestwell and Miss Whiting beat Mrs. Adams and Miss M. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. Pouch and Miss Moore beat Miss Mary Sayers and Miss Fox, 6-3, 6-3.
Miss Lewis and Miss Hopkins beat Miss J. Lewis and Miss M. Disston, 6-4, 6-2.
WOMEN'S DOUBLES
First Round
Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon beat Mrs. W. J. Clothier and Miss Biddle, 6-2, 6-4.
Miss Crestwell and Miss Whiting beat Mrs. Adams and Miss M. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-0.
Mrs. Pouch and Miss Moore beat Miss Mary Sayers and Miss Fox, 6-3, 6-3.
Miss Lewis and Miss Hopkins beat Miss J. Lewis and Miss M. Disston, 6-4, 6-2.
Second Round
Mrs. Pouch and Miss Moore beat Mrs. J. W. Converse and Miss Violet Ridgeway, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Katzenburg and Mrs. Kind beat Miss Lewis and Miss Hopkins, 6-3, 13-11.
Third Round
Miss Eleonora Sears and Miss Marion Fenn beat Miss Hensel and Miss E. G. Ostheimer, 6-0, 6-0.
Miss Dorothy Green and Miss Mary Brown beat Miss Katzenburg and Mrs. Mrs. Barger Wallach and Mrs. Frederick Schmitz beat Mrs. Pouch and Miss Elizabeth Moore, 6-2, 7-5.
Miss Crestwell and Miss Whiting beat Mrs. H. A. Sands and Mrs. Dixon, 6-1, 7-5.

YALE OARSMEN HAVE LATE WORK ON THE THAMES

YALE CREW QUARTERS, Gale's Ferry, Conn.—Coach R. J. Cook of the Yale crew put the varsity eight through a thorough drilling for an hour opposite quarters, close to the little railroad bridge, Wednesday evening.

The freshmen eight rowed down nearly to the third-mile flag, with Coaches Harriman and Rogers following in the launch. It was close to 8 o'clock when they housed their shell. A high western breeze kept all the crews off the course early in the evening.

Aboard the Tarpon, interestedly watching the oarsmen, were Mr. and Mrs. Walter Camp and John Gotchios.

The expected shakeup in Yale's varsity eight has not yet materialized. The only shift recorded in any of the Eli crews was in one of the varsity fours.

Oldenberg was relegated to the substitute list and Scully stepped into his seat.

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News of Importance From the Latin-American Centers

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MEXICAN STATE OF SINALOA IS RECOVERING FROM REBELS' HARM

ONE of the surest signs of an approaching economic revolution through the opening of the Panama canal is the general unrest that is noticeable in the regions about the headwaters of the Amazon and its affluents, on the eastern slopes of the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia. The nations of the west coast of South America are reviving those once utopian ambitions of crossing the Andes by railroad to tap the El Dorado beyond, the last and riches of all the Indies. For the time has come when these projects acquire a basis of commercial actuality, as feeders for the world's central highway.

Thus Colombia is building that interesting railroad from Buenaventura on the Pacific to Cali in the Cauca valley, which is to be prolonged northeast to Bogota, the capital, and later on doubtless also southeast toward the great rivers that flow from southern Colombia toward the Amazon. It is on one of these, the Caquetá, that the armed conflict took place between Peruvians and Colombians which is reported in detail on this page. It is on this river that some of the most valuable rubber land is located. The possibilities of such a prolongation of the Cali railroad are bound to become evident to the Colombians once the railroads Peru is constructing or about to construct are beginning to throw Trans-Andean open to the world's enterprise by the quickest way, which is the Panama canal route.

That prolongation of the Oroya railroad which an American concern, connected with the Cerro de Pasco smelters, is authorized to build along the waters of the Huallaga river and thence over another chain of the Andes, to the navigable waters of the Ucayali river will carry out the pet project of the pioneer railroad builder of South America, Henry Meigs, of New York and San Francisco, who constructed that railroad, the marvel of Latin America. The present terminus of this highest railroad in the world is Goyllarquisca, beyond which the line will be continued some 270 miles to Pucalpa, the principal port of the upper Ucayali. As the river is navigable for light draft steamers more than 300 miles above that port, the railroad will tap a large territory to the south, besides furnishing through rail and steamer communication between the Pacific and Atlantic.

Although little is heard of the other Peruvian project of building a railroad from Paita, on the Pacific, to the head of navigation on the Maranon river, one of the principal sources of the Amazon, around the obstruction of the Pongo de Manseriche, the German concern that has obtained the concession is not likely to be idle. This is another Pacific-Atlantic through route and likewise another asset of the Panama canal; in fact, until the intense rivalry between Peru and Ecuador for the possession of the navigable headwaters of the Amazon and its affluents shall have been amicably removed, that Paita railroad must play a dominant role in the new economic situation.

But when that final adjustment between the two neighbors becomes a fact, then the biggest and most logical link between the waters of the Pacific and those of the Atlantic will be a railroad from the port of Guayaquil to the port of Iquitos on the upper Amazon, which is a regular port of call for ocean-going steamers. The scope of such a railroad has of late become much clearer through the increased railroad activity in Ecuador, thanks to the success of the American-built Guayaquil to Quito line, and especially through the events of recent months which have shown the vital importance of Guayaquil harbor to the Panama canal.

PERU SHOWS GREAT INTEREST IN REGIONS ACROSS THE ANDES

Ucayali Railroad Bill Passed by Congress Considered Most Important Move Toward Opening Up Lands

BOLIVIA IS FRIENDLY

(Special to the Monitor)
LIMA, Peru.—Greater interest than ever is shown in the territories across the Andes. Wireless is being established between this capital and the port of Iquitos on the Upper Amazon, which is a port of call for ocean steamers, while the hill recently passed by the Peruvian Congress for the construction of the Ucayali railroad to connect the present terminus of the Cerro de Pasco line with the port of Pucalpa on that river, is considered the most important move made in a long time toward the opening up of the vast regions on the other side of the Andes, as it will give rail and steamer connection between the Atlantic and Pacific.

At present they can be conveniently reached only via the Atlantic and the Amazon and the new railroad will establish rail communication across the several chains of the Andes to the point where 2000-ton steamers can navigate the Ucayali and connect at Iquitos with the ocean-going steamers. The American concessionnaire has organized the Amazon and Pacific Railway Company under the laws of New Jersey.

Some time ago, when a number of Peruvians, residing in the provinces of Tarma-Arica, held by Chile and claimed

by Peru, had to leave the country in consequence of anti-Chilean riots, the Peruvian government opened a large section on the Madre de Dios river for settlement by these refugees and at last accounts they were doing well. It is thought other settlements will follow in that section of the trans-Andean territory of Peru which will soon be in through steamer and rail communication with the Atlantic by the new Madeira-Mamore railroad.

The international complications attending the activity of this country in the regions about the headwaters of the Amazon, have aroused universal interest in their development, though it has seemed to many that the struggle with Ecuador and Colombia, both of which are believed to be backed by Chile, has at times excited an enthusiasm somewhat out of proportion to the actual successes obtained. Thus, when the commander of the Peruvian forces operating in a territory claimed by both Colombia and Peru returned to this capital after the campaign ending in the engagement at La Pedra, Caquetá river, one of the largest affluents of the Amazon, his reception conveyed the impression of a notable military triumph, when the acknowledged fact was that the whole operation was a blunder, as the Peruvian government less than a week after the taking of the Colombian customs station at La Pedra ordered Colonel Benavides to evacuate the place and restore it to the Colombian customs officials.

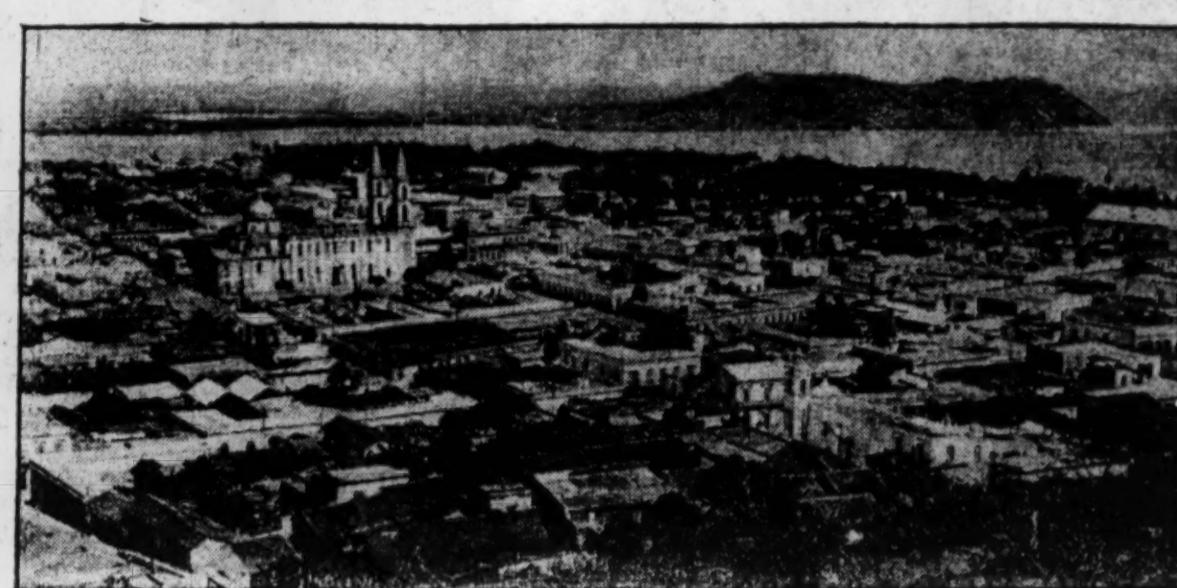
It appears that at the very time when the military expedition headed by Colonel Benavides embarked in launches armed with machine guns for the purpose of driving off with 500 men the small Colombian customs garrison of perhaps 100 men, the governments of Peru and Colombia were negotiating a modus vivendi, which was signed in Bogota by the Peruvian minister. Colonel Benavides' coup, it is believed here, in some quarters, was inspired not by considerations of international policy but by the interests of certain rubber companies. At any rate, the commander of the Peruvians refused to accede to the demand of the Colombian officer in charge of the customs station to consult their respective governments, before surrendering La Pedra, but, notwithstanding his superior force and his artillery, it took him three days to dislodge the Colombian customs officials.

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With Ecuador the disputes over neighboring sections of the upper Amazon territory is still pending, but its acute phase is past, since at the time of the late armed conflict between the two countries the joint action of the United States, Brazil and the Argentine Republic imposed peace. Meanwhile, the Peruvians are greatly pleased with the conclusion of the treaty with Bolivia which eliminates all future friction over border claims and which appears to have brought the two countries closer together than they have been for some years, with a corresponding cooling off of relations between Chile and Bolivia.



View of Mazatlan, wealthiest city of Mexican state of Sinaloa, which was visited recently by United States transport Buford.

(Special to the Monitor)

MAZATLAN, Sinal., Mex.—This state is slowly emerging from the desperate condition into which the partial success of the revolutionary arms had thrown it. Thanks to the efficiency of the federal troops and commanders the seat of government after a month's exile could be restored to the capital Culiacan, a short while ago, although it is not the same Culiacan, for the experience it went through when the rebels looted it for 10 whole days cost it a great deal more than the mere pecuniary loss, big as that was. The federal forces are getting the situation well in hand and nowhere have the rebels succeeded, or even attempted, to set up a government.

Many prisoners are being brought in

under charges of rebellion and outrages and some of them are very prominent. Examples are being set with the utmost rigor. When the United States transport Buford was here and took a goodly number of refugees, there was a distinct and growing impression that some decisive action on the part of the United States was to be looked for on the west coast in the near future, but with the return of semi-normal conditions all rumors have subsided.

That this port which is by far the best and busiest on the coast of Mexico and a very important shipping center, was spared an attack by the rebels who, after taking Culiacan, scattered in all directions, is ascribed to the utter lack of organization of the bands and jeal-

ousy of the chiefs, but at the time an assault on the port was looked for at any moment, for Mazatlan is the wealthiest city in the state, with some 18,000 inhabitants and certainly is the principal industrial center on the west coast of Mexico. It still has an important and prosperous foreign colony, a considerable number of foreign consuls being located here. Many foreign ships anchor in the bay during the month in normal times; a launch service is operated between the town and the bay and several stage lines connect it with surrounding places.

It is attractively situated on a peninsula at Olas Altas bay, surrounded by very picturesque groves of coconut trees.

sitions have already been submitted to the town for free lighting, water supply and a cash payment of \$25,000 Mex. for the town treasury.

SAN PABLO Potosi, Mex.—In consequence of the favorable report of the in-

TRAVEL

TRAVEL

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD

SUMMER SAILINGS

LONDON—PARIS—BREMEN

SAILINGS AT 10 A. M.

George Washington	June 15	July 13	Aug. 10	Sept. 5
Kronprinz Wilhelm	June 18	July 16	Aug. 20	Sept. 17
Prinz Friedrich Wilhelm	June 20	July 27	Aug. 24	Sept. 21
Kaiser Wilhelm II.	June 25	July 23	Aug. 27	Sept. 24
Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse	July 2	July 30	Sept. 3	Oct. 1
Berlin	July 8	Aug. 17		
Kronprinzessin Cecilie	July 9	Aug. 6	Sept. 10	Oct. 8

TWIN-SCREW PASSENGER SERVICE

Großherz. Kurfürst	July 2	Sept. 12
König Albert	July 4	Sept. 12
Königin Luise	July 22	Sept. 28
Friedrich der Grosse	Aug. 13	Sept. 30
Bremen	Aug. 31	

The Mediterranean

OLERICH & CO., Gen. Agts., 83-85 State St., Boston

"A Little Voyage of Enchantment"

—that describes the trip to

New York

VIA

The Fall River Line

(SPLENDID STEAMERS—SPLENDID SERVICE)

Steamers Commonwealth and Priscilla

SCHEDULE

TO NEW YORK	TO BOSTON
Special boat train leaves South Station 6 P. M. every day in the year. Due New York 7 A. M.	Leave Pier 19, North River (foot of Warren Street) 5:30 P. M. Due Boston 8 A. M.
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Metropolitan Steamship Line	SCHEDULE. Leave Boston Week days and Sundays from North Side India Wharf, about 5 P. M. Running time between the Cities about 15 hours. THE MASSACHUSETTS and BUNKER HILL are equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signal Service, and all facilities to insure the Security and Comfort of passengers. OIL FUEL, Outside Dining Room on the Main Deck; Electric Fans in Inside Rooms.
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LAONICIA, June 25. 6:00 P. M.

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Saloon \$92.50; Second Cabin \$32.50 and Upwards.

New York—Fishguard—Liverpool

LUSITANIA, June 18

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*Calls at Queenstown.

New York—Mediterranean

PANONIA, June 26.

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COMPLETE WIRELESS

TELEGRAPH EQUIPMENT

for Portland, East Boston, Lubec, Calais and St. John.

5:00 P. M. From INDIA WHARF,

S. S. BELFAST and CAMP-

DEN for Rockland, Cam-

den, Belfast, Castine, Ban-

ton and Bar Harbor and Blue

ABINGTON HAS BIG PARADE AS FEATURE OF ITS CELEBRATION

ABINGTON, Mass.—Many organizations took part in the civic and trades parade which was the feature of today's program in the bi-centennial anniversary celebration of the town of old Abington. Alfred W. Donovan was the chief marshal of the four divisions which moved over the principal streets of the town.

The first division consisted of Abington, Rockland and Whitman posts of the G. A. R., Sons of Veterans and W. C. C., a company of coast artillery and guests and committee in carriages.

The second and third divisions were made up of various I. O. O. F. and Rebekah lodges and other fraternal organizations. There were a number of floats in the line.

The fourth division was composed of the Board of Trade of Abington, Rockland and Whitman.

Following the parade there were commemorative exercises at Island Grove park. Daniel R. Coughlin, chairman of the committee of arrangements, delivered an address of welcome and introduced Dr. Frank G. Wheatley as presiding officer.

On the program was a historical address by Robert Lincoln O'Brien of Boston; historical poem, William J. Coughlin and address by Congressman William S. McNary and others.

Charles W. Howland will extend salutations and greetings from those who were present at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the incorporation of the town.

There also will be singing by a mixed chorus of 200 voices.

Tonight there will be a home talent concert in Franklin hall and band concerts at Whitman and Rockland. There will be a display of fireworks at Rockland.

SCOTT BELIEVED TO HAVE REACHED POLE ON JAN. 15

NEW YORK—A London cable dispatch to the N. Y. Sun states that the news in regard to Captain Scott's south pole expedition has been brought by Herbert G. Ponting, the first member of the expedition to return to London. He says that there is little doubt that Scott reached the pole about Jan. 15.

When Lieutenant Evans left him on Jan. 4 he was only 145 miles from the pole, with ample food supplies. He was then travelling at the rate of about fifteen miles a day. All being well, therefore, the expedition should have reached the pole 10 days later.

"Captain Scott was due back where we were waiting for him with the Terra Nova on March 15 or earlier, but the sea froze up so rapidly that or March 5 we thought it unwise to remain any longer. That explains why we were unable to bring back news this year. No news can now be received of Captain Scott until the Terra Nova returns from her next trip south in March, 1913," adds Mr. Ponting.

Mr. Ponting says that the expedition was very successful in every department. The geological and biological discoveries which had been made were of the utmost interest.

DAILY WIRELESS WEATHER NEWS BY SHIPS URGED

NEW YORK—A London message to the New York Herald states that Prof. Willis Moore of Washington introduced the radio telegraph conference a resolution that the great powers combine to make daily observations on the ocean for the protection of the world's shipping.

Though indications are that the conference will not adopt the proposal, Professor Moore is confident that the United States government will put his ideas into effect so far as it is practicable for one country to do so.

He hopes to make all steamships send daily, at noon, Greenwich time, a code message of a few words, reporting the location and the weather conditions to central stations, such as Washington, Paris and London, these central stations to repeat these warnings of storms and other meteorological disturbances to all steamships. Each vessel east of the fortieth meridian would relay the weather reports daily to all vessels further west, and vice versa.

RUSSIAN RULER'S STATUE UNVEILED

NEW YORK—A memorial statue of Alexander III. was unveiled by the Tsar Nicholas II. in the presence of many of the ruling family and deputations from Bulgaria, Serbia and every part of Russia. Thirty regiments took part in the march along the Moscow river, says a Moscow message to the New York Herald.

The Emperor, the Empress and Dowager Empress received a cordial welcome from the people.

NICARAGUA CONCERN CHARTERED

AUGUSTA, Me.—Incorporation papers have been filed for Ferrocarril del Pacifico de Nicaragua, \$3,000,000, Portland; to own and operate land and water transportation lines, banks, development enterprises, etc. President Clarence E. Fenton; treasurer T. L. Clegg.

Rockland Man Is Chief Marshal in Old Abington Bicentennial Civic Parade



ALFRED W. DONOVAN

MITCHELL SCHOOL PRIZES AWARDED

BILLERICA, Mass.—For the highest average in studies during the school course, Yale Rice was awarded the alumni cup at the forty-second annual closing of the Mitchell school for boys.

The Sutton medal for general military excellence was given to Willard Arnold Savage; the medal for deportment and scholarship to Harold Comstock Leavet; the manual of arms medal to Willard A. Savage; the declamation prize to W. W. Rice. The Nason cups for superiority in track and field athletics were presented to Messrs. Kimball, Barnard, Cooley and Harper.

The judges for manual of arms were Lieut. John W. Decrow, Lieut. C. Frank Dupee and Lieut. Charles A. Stevens.

The judges for declamation were Mrs. Elsie Powers Corbin, Mrs. C. Marshall Forrest and Mrs. Lyman V. Rutledge.

The exercises, which were held on the campus and in the gymnasium, were attended by a large number of the graduates' friends.

BUREAU STUDIES LABOR IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO—Labor conditions in Chicago and vicinity are under investigation by the federal government. An inquiry will be made by a staff of workers from the United States Bureau of Labor to ascertain the actual conditions prevalent among the various trades and industries.

Charles W. Ellis, special agent of the department of commerce and labor, is in Chicago making an inquiry into certain lines of work. A number of other agents will follow. Whether or not the government contemplates any drastic measures or action in regard to labor conditions is not known as yet.

What the object of the inquiry is, I do not know, if it be a special inquiry," said Mr. Ellis. "The department gathers information annually on the labor conditions."

BANKERS ELECT F. A. DRURY HEAD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Mayor Edward H. Lathrop welcomed the members of the Massachusetts State Bankers' Association at their annual dinner and business meeting at the Kimball hotel Wednesday night. Addresses were made by Augustus L. Thordyke, Henry H. Bowman and Charles W. Bowditch of Springfield.

These officers were elected: F. A. Drury, Worcester, president; Charles P. Blinn Jr., Boston, vice-president; Joseph Shattuck Jr., Springfield, W. P. Hart, Charlton, and Arthur B. Chapin, Boston, executive committee for three years.

READING TO ACT ON GAS OFFER

READING, Mass.—Citizens who are interested in the continuance and extension of gas service have appointed a committee with Jesse W. Morton as chairman to call a special town meeting to act on the offer of the Wakefield municipal light commissioners. A form of contract has been approved by the Wakefield board, in which they agree to make extensions costing \$25,000 in about 30 streets and supply this town with gas at \$1.30 per 1000 cubic feet, net. The Peoples Gas Company has already offered to sell its mains here to the Wakefield plant.

READING TEACHERS FORM CLUB

READING, Mass.—Teachers representing the seven different schools of the town have formed a teachers' club and will apply for admittance to the Massachusetts Federation of Teachers' Associations. The officers will be: President, Miss Anna P. Reid, Union Street school; vice-president, Miss Fannie C. Whittemore, Highland school; secretary, Miss Agnes M. Gilmore, high school; treasurer, Miss Ada E. Dow, principal Prospect street school; executive committee, Miss Alice Williams, Highland school; Miss Julia P. Noyes, Lowell Street school; Miss Soper, high school.

NEW HAVEN BUYS ANOTHER ROAD

BRIDGEPORT, Me.—The sale of the Bridgeport & Saco River railroad was authorized at a meeting of the stockholders here yesterday.

An offer of purchase of stock at par by persons said to represent the New Haven railroad was accepted. The Bridgeport & Saco River railroad extends from Iliram Junction to Harrison. It is 21 miles long and is narrow gauge. The value set upon it is \$200,000.

CONSERVATORY STUDENTS SING

Advanced students of the New England Conservatory of Music, assisted by the Conservatory orchestra, gave a concert in Jordan hall yesterday.

MORE THAN \$200,000 IN GIFTS FOR VASSAR; 243 ARE GRADUATED

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—Gifts to Vassar College amounting to more than \$200,000 have just been made. They were announced during commencement exercises on Wednesday, when 243 members of the senior class received their diplomas.

Mrs. Russell Sage gave \$75,000 to complete the Olivia Josselyn hall dormitory, in memory of her mother, for which she gave \$100,000 last year, which was insufficient to complete it.

An unknown donor, who is believed to be Miss Helen Gould, gave \$100,000 for a students' hall, for which plans and specifications are ready. The money is in hand, and contracts will be let for space. The building will stand in the open space west of North hall.

With buildings now under way or planned, there will be room to accommodate all students on the campus. The alumnae voted to give the college \$1200 a year for five years to keep the college grounds in better condition and to build a house for Ella McCabe, A. B., the college secretary. The class of 1887 gave \$11,400 for a large iron gate to be erected at the entrance to the Pine Walk, one of the conspicuous spots fronting the campus.

Dr. Taylor announced that it is desirable and necessary to raise \$1,000,000 as an educational endowment.

The class of 1912 is the largest in the history of the college, and also has the distinction of having the longest honor roll of any class.

The class of 1912 gave a dinner in North hall on Wednesday night. The chief event was the calling of the class roll, at which each girl answered "guilty" if she was engaged, or "not guilty" if she was not. Four toasts were given by the Misses Irene Lawrence, Louise Farnam, Dorothy Baldwin and Gabrielle Eliot. Miss Helen Ferris was toastmaster.

The judges for manual of arms were Lieut. John W. Decrow, Lieut. C. Frank Dupee and Lieut. Charles A. Stevens.

The judges for declamation were Mrs. Elsie Powers Corbin, Mrs. C. Marshall Forrest and Mrs. Lyman V. Rutledge.

The exercises, which were held on the campus and in the gymnasium, were attended by a large number of the graduates' friends.

WELLS GRADUATES THIRTY-NINE GIRLS

AUBURN, N. Y.—Wells College commencement exercises were held in Auburn Wednesday and 39 girls received degrees.

Mrs. Grover Cleveland attended as a trustee and alumnae. The appointment of a new president in place of George Morgan Ward, D. D., LL. D., was

deemed, as well as the filling of seven vacancies on the board of trustees, was deferred until the fall meeting.

Gifts announced included one of \$20,000 from an anonymous donor and \$19,000 from Andrew Carnegie for completing the library building.

OREGON GIRLS SEEING SIGHTS OF NEW YORK

NEW YORK—Nine Oregon girls are trying to finish seeing the sights of New York today before pushing on to Washington tomorrow night, where they will call on the President.

Mrs. H. A. Hartshorn, a newspaper woman, is the chaperone of the party. The girls are the daughters of farmers of nine different sections of the state.

Leaving Portland with their car decked with roses by the local suffragists, their first stop was Detroit. Then they went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and to East Aurora, where they were entertained by Elbert Hubbard.

Philip S. Bates, who is in charge of the party, will deliver two lectures, one at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and one at the Twenty-third Y. M. C. A., on the Northwest. He will show that there is a need of men to work there, especially in the farming districts.

MAINE G. A. R. TO ELECT OFFICERS

BANGOR, Me.—The forty-fifth annual encampment of the department of Maine, G. A. R., is to elect officers today. The annual campfire was held last evening.

There is a contest for department commander among John F. Lamb of Livermore Falls, William H. Holsten of Cumberland Mills and Col. James S. Crowell of Lewiston.

READING TEACHERS HONORED

DETROIT, Mich.—Prof. David MacKenzie, principal, and Miss Lorrie A. Ashleman, instructor in French at the Detroit Central high school, have been appointed as an advisory board to outline courses and dictate instruction methods for the Lycee, the undergraduate college at Versailles, where a number of American students now attend. The purpose of the committee is to improve conditions so that hundreds of American students may receive more comprehensive instruction in the French language, literature and science.

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REQUESTS TO COLLEGES

Bequests of \$5000 each are made to Berea College, Kentucky, and Northland College, Wisconsin, in the will of David S. Farnham of Newton, which was filed in the probate court in East Cambridge Wednesday.

DEGREES FOR WELLESLEY MAN

LEXINGTON, Va.—Washington and Lee University on Wednesday conferred the degree of doctor of letters upon Gamaliel Bradford, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

RINDGE SCHOOL AWARDS DIPLOMAS TO LARGE CLASS

First graduation exercises of Cambridge schools this year were held yesterday evening at Sanders Theater, when diplomas were given to seniors of Rindge technical school by Mayor Edward J. Barry.

By vote of the school committee the class graduated as of the Rindge manual training school, all classes hereafter to be graduated from the Rindge technical school in consequence of the change in the school name.

Samuel Levine was awarded highest school honors. The president of the class is Edward Riley.

The list of graduates is as follows: General course—Frederick N. Balsor, Leslie F. Bingham, Russell J. Blair, Francis W. Boyle, Frederick B. Brooks, Leslie A. Charlton, Stephen B. Conroy, Richard Contestable, Richard S. Crudup, John R. Duffy, William S. Elliott, Francis J. Flaherty, Charles V. Grainger, Patrick J. Guiney, Ernest E. Harnden, George C. Henderson, Charles R. Howard, Charles R. Johnson, John C. Kelleher, Arthur C. Lamson, Charles M. McCafferty, Joseph P. Mahoney, Walter J. Martin, Arthur W. Mellin, Ernest P. Menzies, Burton W. Morrison, Henry V. Niles, John H. O'Hearn, Abbott O. Paine, Reginald C. Purdy, Clement J. Redmond, John F. Rolfe, James E. Riley, Frank C. Rohde, William F. Trelegan, Paul F. N. Witschi.

College course—George H. Amos, Frank D. Chandler, George W. Collins, James R. Durman, Everett S. Fuller, Carroll F. Getchell, Arthur E. Gilmour, Albert S. Hall, Chester W. Holmes, William A. Jones, Karenin Kalunian, Edmund Kelsey, Edward F. Kordulanski, Anselmo Krigger, Frank H. Leslie, Samuel Levine, John B. Morrill, Harold A. Moxon, George C. Sawyer, Arthur Wallis, Stuart Howard B. Tobey, Harold C. Walker, Edward W. Wheeler, Jr., Victor H. Willard.

SENATE SENDS RECIPROCITY PACT TO CONFERENCE

WASHINGTON—All the Senate amendments to the iron and steel tariff revision bill, with the exception of the one to repeat the Canadian reciprocity law, had been accepted by the House today when the speaker was called upon to name a conference committee, following the Senate's refusal Wednesday to recede from its position on the reciprocity feature.

Senator Simmons made the motion that the Senate recede from its amendment and provoked a debate which ended with the Senate's decision to stand on its action by a vote of 33 to 27. Mr. Simmons and Senators Penrose and Lodge were named as conferees to meet representatives of the House.

MEXICAN FORCES PLAN FINAL BLOW

MEXICO CITY—Preparations are advancing today for the federal forces under General Huerto to move north from Santa Rosalia, on what is confidently expected by the government to be the final step in subduing the Orozco rebellion.

Information that the troops would move within five days came to President Madero Wednesday in a long telegram from General Huerto, dated Santa Rosalia, in which the latter described with great particularity the conditions in respect to the federal army, the rebel forces, the state of the country between Torreon and Santa Rosalia, and the attitude of the inhabitants toward the administration.

Leaving Portland with their car decked with roses by the local suffragists, their first stop was Detroit. Then they went to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and to East Aurora, where they were entertained by Elbert Hubbard.

Philip S. Bates, who is in charge of the party, will deliver two lectures, one at the West Side Y. M. C. A. and one at the Twenty-third Y. M. C. A., on the Northwest. He will show that there is a need of men to work there, especially in the farming districts.

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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

CHIC SUMMER MORNING GOWN

Made of batiste with border woven in two widths

BREAKFAST jackets combined with simple skirts make ideal summer morning gowns. They are simple, easily made and easily laundered. They can be adjusted quickly and readily and, withal, they are dainty and attractive in effect.

This jacket includes a new and exceedingly smart collar and is made with a separate plenum that means perfect smoothness over the hips.

The skirt is five-gored and gathered at the upper edge, but it includes a wide tuck that indicates a wide tuck.

In this case, the material is simple batiste woven with a border in two widths and the border makes the trimming, but any pretty summer material can be used with embroidery, simple lace or contrasting material as a finish.

Many women like all white for summer morning gowns. White lawn with eyelet embroidery banding would be very pretty. Figured dimity, with bands of color matching the figures, would make a pretty combination, or the collar could be of contrasting material. These sleeves are made to the elbows and left loose, but they could be cut in three-quarter length and finished with bands.

For the medium size, the jacket will require 3/4 yards 27, 2 1/2 yard 36 or 2 yards 44 inches wide, with 3/2 yards of banding; the skirt, 5 1/2 yards, 27, 4 1/2 yards 36 or 44 inches wide of material without up and down, or 7 1/2 yards 27 inches wide of material with figure or nap; the trimming, 5 yards of banding. The pattern of the jacket, 7456, cut in sizes from 34 to 44 inches bust measure, and of the skirt 6910, in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist measure, can be bought at any May Manton agency or



will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WHERE GIRLS ARE "POLISHED"

W^{ell} healthy patrons ruled strictly at finishing schools

WHEN the daughters of wealthy parents have completed their ordinary routine of studies at school, they are often sent to what are called finishing schools, where they are "polished." There are a number of these schools in the larger cities.

Do not suppose that at these institutions of learning the girls are taught such commonplace things as arithmetic, geography or practical studies of the ordinary sort. "Book learning" is practically omitted from the curriculum, being retained only so far as is necessary for the acquirement of knowledge indispensable to one who aspires to be a good conversationalist on the ordinary topics talked of in society.

The chief studies are languages, much proficiency in French being required, and a general smattering of French, English and German literature is also taught with the aid of books.

In spite of the fact that only wealthy girls attend the schools, an atmosphere of comparative simplicity pervades most of them. At one of the most exclusive New York schools, French candies are almost unknown, and there is strict discipline, with very limited spending money, so that the attention of those to be polished may not be diverted from the serious matters in hand, says a contributor to the San Francisco Call.

Extravagance in dress is also tabooed. Each girl is allowed to have with her just five dresses when she enters in October. These dresses are two high neck, evening dresses, two for everyday wear and one for the street. The street dress must be suitable to wear to matinees and church, while the everyday gowns are worn indoors, except in the evening, when the evening dresses must be donned for dinner.

The first step, therefore, is to teach the young women to ignore dress and make it subordinate to manners and accomplishments, which is one of the most difficult things for those not born to the purity of learning.

As for spending money, no girl is per-

CHANGE IN MODE OF DRESSING

More attention being paid to comfort

THE women of the North have been taking valuable lessons from the women of the South, of late, and as a result are being clad more sensibly and comfortably during the warm months than for nobody knows how many years. Summers in the North may not be as intense or as long as those in the South, but they are warm enough, and in every summer there are periods that are far too warm to conduct with comfort the usual pursuits of the day. In spite of this, until recently women have swathed themselves to the ears in tight collars, and burdened themselves with skirts and sashes, and close-fitting garments, until they were better prepared for a cool day than a warm one. In consequence the kimono reigned wherever it was possible to wear one and where other garments were enforced, the hours were spent in much discomfort.

The southern woman learned long ago to have her warm-weather wearing apparel made loose, cut low in the neck, and short as to sleeve. Her northern sister traveling in the South, and the southern sister in the North, have brought about a gradual change. At first, the northern woman cut off her

sleeves, then she left off her collar, and

now she has discarded surplice skirts

and girdles, and dresses almost as com-

fortably as a child. It has been proved that the business woman who goes forth early and remains at her work all day, and the one who goes shopping or traveling may dress appropriately and comfortably at the same time, and look far better in her simplicity and coolness than in the starched hotness of former years.

There is no reason why a one-piece,

collarless dress with loose sleeves ex-

tending just below the elbow may not

be as suitable for business as a severe

tailor made, in spite of the edicts that

have been published by establishments

employing large numbers of girls against

certain forms of dress. The opposition is against the abuse of the style, not the

right use of it.

Well-dressed women in every walk

and station of life, following the new

custom, are no longer slaves to the

kimono. However warm the day, if

there is anything they wish to do, they

put on their collarless, short-sleeved,

one-piece dress and proceed to do it,

even though it be shopping or the mak-

ing of an afternoon call, and find that

they are even more comfortable than

when they lounged in negligee in dark-

ened rooms, and have ever so much more

fun so dressed. A formal luncheon on

a hot day, a dinner and a hop on a hot

night are almost if not quite as enjoy-

able as on a cool one.

For ordinary day wear in the home,

on the street, and at business, the

heavy linens are very popular. While

heavy, they are porous and cool and

have the advantage of being suitable

for going out or staying in, for tennis,

the beach, a boat, or a ramble, so that

the girl or woman attired in one is suit-

ably dressed. These dresses are very

serviceable and with turn-back lingerie

collar and cuffs, are dainty, picturesque

and feminine.

TRIED RECIPES

CRYSTAL CAKES

ONE cupful of butter, 1 teaspoonful of grated nutmeg, 1 cupful of sugar, 3 cupfuls of cornstarch, 1 cupful of cold water, 2 heaping teaspoonsful of baking powder, 2 eggs and white of one egg. Beat the butter and sugar to a cream; add the eggs well beaten, then sift in the flour, cornstarch, baking powder and nutmeg. Mix into a nice dough. If too dry add a very little milk. Divide into small pieces, pat them flat, brush them over with the beaten white of egg and sprinkle over with granulated sugar. Place apart on buttered pans and bake in a moderately warm oven until ready.

BUTTERSCOTCH PIE

One cupful of soft, "A" sugar, 2 eggs, 2 tablespoonsfuls of flour, 1 cupful of cold water, 2 heaping tablespoonsfuls of butter, 1 teaspoonful of vanilla extract, 1 baked piecrust. Mix the sugar, flour and yolks of eggs to a smooth paste; add gradually the water and the butter, and stir over the fire until thick; then add the vanilla extract. Pour into the piecrust. Beat up the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, add two tablespoonsfuls of sugar, put this on the top of the pie and brown slightly in the oven. If a few bananas are sliced into the pie and covered with the filling and the whites of the eggs an excellent dish will be the result.

GOOD RAISIN BREAD

Two pounds of seedless raisins, 1 quart of milk, 1 tablespoonful of lard, 2 eggs, 3/4 pound of sugar, 1 compressed yeast cake, 1 tablespoonful of salt, 1 tablespoonful of powdered cinnamon and flour. Bring the milk to the boiling point, remove it from the fire and add the lard. When cool add the yeast cake mixed with salt, a tablespoonful of sugar and enough flour to make a soft batter. Allow to rise over night in a warm place, then in the morning add the sugar, the eggs well beaten, the raisins and enough flour to make it stiff. Allow it to rise, then mold into loaves. Mix the cinnamon with a little sugar and sprinkle it over the top, then allow to rise again. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour.

MEAT CHARTREUSE IN RICE

Two cupfuls of chopped cooked meat, 1 teaspoonful of salt, 1/2 teaspoonful of white pepper, 1 tablespoonful of table sauce, 1/2 tablespoonful of diced onion, 1/4 cupful of breadcrumbs, 1/4 cupful of melted butter, gravy or stock to moisten, 1 beaten egg, 3 cupfuls of cooked rice and tomato sauce. Put the meat into a basin, add the egg well beaten, the salt, pepper, table sauce, onion, breadcrumbs and melted butter and enough stock or gravy to moisten. Mix and turn into a mold which has been well buttered and lined with two cupfuls of the rice; place the remainder of the rice on the top, cover the mold with buttered paper, and steam steadily for forty-five minutes. Turn out on a hot platter and serve at once with hot tomato sauce.

PINEAPPLE DELIGHT

One cupful of chopped pineapple, 1 tablespoonful of gelatin, 2 tablespoonsfuls of rice, 1/4 cupful of sugar, 1 cupful of whipping cream, 2 cupfuls of boiling water or of pineapple juice. A pinch of salt and a few preserved cherries. Boil the rice until very soft, then drain it. Dissolve the gelatin in the boiling water, then add the sugar and the rice. Cool slightly, and add the salt, the pineapple and the whipped cream. Cool, and serve in dainty glasses with a cherry on the top of each.—Ladies Home Journal.

FASHION BITS

Apron-like panels of lace, back and front, trim the new lingerie frocks.

• • •

The V-shaped decolletage is replacing the round neck on the new French blouses.

• • •

Dark blue dotted foulard and white chameuse are much used together for smart gowns this summer.

• • •

Buckles of Irish lace are a pretty finish for a white linen frock.

• • •

Gaudily-striped blazers will be much worn at the shore, replacing the ubiquitous sweater—Philadelphia Times.

• • •

Without economy, writes Nathan C. Fowler, Jr., in his book on "How to Save Money," permanent progress is impossible, and no work worth while can be accomplished.

Economy is the world's preservative. Without it everything is spoiled.

Economy and saving are closely allied, because without the former the latter could not exist.

Saving is the result of economy, although the principle of economy underlies saving.

The practise of true economy results in proper accumulation—not too large and not too little, for economy has no sympathy with the miser and no mercy for the spendthrift.

The difference between success and failure may be found in the analysis of economy and extravagance.

Progress itself is founded upon economy, even upon strict economy, because of the power it has over the character of the people.

Hoarding is not economy. The miser is but a storehouse. He receives, but does not distribute. Economy in business and in everything else accumulates that it may direct and meet the exigencies of famine. It does not obtain for the sake of keeping; it saves in the present that it may properly protect the future.

Well-dressed women in every walk and station of life, following the new custom, are no longer slaves to the kimono.

However warm the day, if there is anything they wish to do, they put on their collarless, short-sleeved,

one-piece dress and proceed to do it,

even though it be shopping or the mak-

ing of an afternoon call, and find that

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when they lounged in negligee in dark-

ened rooms, and have ever so much more

fun so dressed. A formal luncheon on

a hot day, a dinner and a hop on a hot

night are almost if not quite as enjoy-

able as on a cool one.

For ordinary day wear in the home,

on the street, and at business, the

heavy linens are very popular. While

heavy, they are porous and cool and

have the advantage of being suitable

for going out or staying in, for tennis,

the beach, a boat, or a ramble, so that

the girl or woman attired in one is suit-

ably dressed. These dresses are very

serviceable and with turn-back lingerie

collar and cuffs, are dainty, picturesque

and feminine.

MAKING A ROOM ATTRACTIVE

Problem of harmony in apartment house

NOWADAYS, when the demand for living accommodations in cities is so much greater than the supply, the apartment houses are run up in such haste that often care has not been taken in the first planning to have the best possible result in any room. The woodwork is put in without regard to the furniture which will some time be there and the color schemes are so many and varied that it is a problem to be a room attractive. It is a problem to be faced, nevertheless, and the solution does not lie in the doing over of the woodwork, says the New York Herald.

Cretonne or tapestry bought with the idea of harmonizing the effect of two kinds of woods should unite in the design these two colors. For instance, in one case of yellow oak and mahogany, cretonne could be found with, perhaps, a cream ground and well covered with a design of tan, which blends with the oak, and a red brown which blends with the mahogany, and may be a little green and blue. But the predominant note should be the tan and brown. This will give a rich effect to the whole room and would make a harmonious color scheme. With figured hangings of this kind one should have plain wall paper and a floor covering not too pronounced in design.

The easiest solution and the one which brings about the least expense lies in the choice of hangings. It is possible by this means to cover up the greater part of the woodwork and to make the remaining expanses, such as the baseboard, mantel, etc., not so glaringly ugly by the proper combination of colors in these hangings. There are many stumps to choose from and one sees such beautiful examples in the shops it makes even a quest for samples a pleasure trip. Sometimes the clerk will give a generous sample or else it may pay to buy a quarter of a yard where one is moderately sure that this special piece is going to be satisfactory. But it is really nec-

essary before buying to try some of the cloth in its future home, for color has such a way of doing unexpected things that one should be certain of the effect it is going to give, that there may be no disappointment.

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

Classified Advertisements

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BOSTON AND N. E.

HELP WANTED—MALE

APPRENTICE (glass beveling) in Boston; \$5. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 5 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN, \$14.85 week; Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston. 15

ASSISTANT—Capable young man wanted to work in grocery and provision store and deliver orders; must be well recommended. W. O. BLAISDELL, 612 Main st., Wincett, Mass. 13

ASSISTANT CREDIT MAN wanted, department store. E. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 13

ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER wanted, good penman; \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 13

ATTENDANT AND ORDERLIES wanted, \$10. S. & C. 2 Ashburton pl., Boston. 15

AUTO REPAIRER (on steam and gas line cars) wanted in Waltham; \$18.21. Call or write, enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

BOAT BUILDER in Dorchester; \$18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), Kneeland st., Boston. 15

BOOKKEEPER wanted, banking and investment house; \$15. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 15

BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER for Vermont; \$45 month, cent and fuel free. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

OFFICE CLERK wanted, learn cost accounting. BRECK'S BUREAU, 55 Franklin st., Boston. 13

OPERATOR, iron molding machine, in Hocktow; 25c hour. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

OPERATORS (foundry molding machine) 20c; steady work and good wages. MILL & HARLEY CO., Springfield, Mass. 15

OVERSEER of cloth room wanted in eastern state; must have had experience in duck and automobile tire fabrics. C. H. CHISHOLM, 530 Atlantic av., Boston. 15

PANTS MAKER wanted, good day and night work; steady work; steady work. RANTAMARI & SUNDHAM, Garland blk., Gardner, Mass. 13

PHOTO CALLER-OUT wanted at once; temperate man only. SOUTHWICK, 9 High st., Wrentham. 17

CLERK wanted, Quincy, union scale. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

CLERK wanted, and stainer builder in Chelsea, union wages. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

CLERK, experienced, freight office; \$15 week. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston. 15

COMPOSITOR, AL man, in Framingham; \$16.50-\$18. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

DIESETTERS wanted at Lynn; 22.25 hr. Call or write enclosing stamp for blank. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

DRUGGISTS (structural distilled), \$10. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 15

CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS wanted, steady work; also a good time. JAMES COLE & CO., Melrose, Mass. Tel. 501-506. 15

CLERK, experienced, freight office; \$15 week. Y. M. C. A., 2 Ashburton pl., Boston. 15

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BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

BOOKKEEPER and office work (22, single, Boston, Mass., \$10 per month); 731 STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz. 2900. 17

BOOKKEEPER—Position wanted as a bookkeeper or office work; 10 years' experience; references. LAUREN THOMAS, 525 Massachusetts ave., Boston. 18

BUTLER—COOK—Colored couple wish position in or out of town as cook and butler. WESLEY GREENAGE, 26 Buckland st., Boston. 17

CAPABLE WOMAN would like day's or hour work; laundry, home; writes for accommodating. LOUISE R. WOODSON, 4 W. 18

CARETAKER—Position wanted to care for children; housekeeper; while family is away; best references as to character and trustworthiness. MRS. GALLAGHER, 453 Shawmut av., Boston. 17

CARETAKER—Care of house wanted for temporary; references; experienced. MRS. ALICE M. MILLER, Edge Hill rd., East Milton, Mass. 15

CASHIER and office work, residence Brockton; \$10 to start. Mention STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. 17

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; young woman wishes position in hotel or boarding house. MRS. JONES, 676 Shawmut ave., Boston. 17

CASHIER or demonstrator (22, married, Boston, Mass., \$10 per month); 731 STATE FREE EMP., OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston; tel. Oz. 2900. 17

CHAMBERMAID, seamstress—Position wanted by experienced; with boy; good ref. MRS. BURNESIDE, Box 94, Mass. 15

CHAMBERMAID—MAID—Laundress—Young and exceedingly capable; excellent references; also dressmaking, embroidery, shirts, collars, etc. MISS SHEA'S EMP., OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 15

CHAMBERMAID—Position wanted as maid or general maid. MARY LANE, 212 Shawmut ave., Boston. 15

CHAMBERMAID—Position wanted as maid or general maid; 15 years' experience; desires domestic position in office; willing to go abroad. MARY E. CORBETT, cor. Morton st. and Hodges ave., Taunton, Mass. 17

COLLEGE STUDENT desires position as assistant in private family at beach; experienced. MRS. R. M. MILLER, 184 Park st., West Roxbury, Mass.; tel. Jamaica 6-2200. 18

COMPANION, attendant; young English woman desires position; well educated, intelligent; capable for position of trust. MRS. JOHN W. GENERAL, 160 Revere st., Boston. 17

COMPANION—Colored, trustworthy lady; wishes position as companion; will go to beach or country; willing to travel. MRS. JENNIE T. WHITE, 9 Leland st., Boston. 17

COMPANION—Young lady (22, 1½ years' experience) desires domestic position in office; willing to go abroad. MARY E. CORBETT, cor. Morton st. and Hodges ave., Taunton, Mass. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—Woman, mature, reliable; good housekeeper; capable; good references. MRS. A. F. PERRY, 48 Rutland sq., Boston. 18

HOUSEKEEPER by American Protestant woman with good references. MRS. J. M. LINDNER, 220 Lexington st., W. Roxbury, Mass. 17

HOUSEKEEPER—American, trustworthy lady; wishes position as companion; will go to beach or country; willing to travel. MRS. JENNIE T. WHITE, 9 Leland st., Boston. 17

COMPANION—Woman would like position with family going away for summer; does not care to go as servant; more as companion—housekeeper; capable and willing; place where she is kept preferred; but not necessary. MRS. T. MANNE, Box 132, Sharon, Mass. 15

COMPANION OR ATTENDANT; elderly person or child (French); experienced; references. MISS EUGENIE BECKER (French Home), 28 Appleton st., Boston. 17

COMPANION—SECRETARY—Competent young woman wished position. MRS. N. HUSBAND, 29 Melton st., Cambridge, Mass. 15

COMPANION—Middle-aged woman wishes position for the summer; to care for child or act as companion to lady; best references. MRS. E. L. YOUNG, 251 Leland st., Lexington, Mass. 15

COOK AND BUTLER (English) disengaged through family abroad; both highly trained, capable of taking full charge; excellent references. MISS SHEA'S EMP., OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 15

COOK—Protestant; unusually competent; excellent caterer and manager; large house; good diners and luncheons; very best references. MRS. J. M. RYAN, 101 Warren av., Boston. 15

COOK AND KITCHEN MAID desire situations, cook as caterer for large household; diners and luncheons; very best references. MRS. J. M. RYAN, 101 Warren av., Boston. 15

COOK—All-round woman cook in small restaurant; go home nights or room in; good pay and steady work year round. MRS. CLARK, 77 Revere st., Boston. 15

COOK—Swedish girl; wants work through family going to America; very highly recommended. MISS SHEA'S EMP., OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 15

COOK—Colored girl; desires position at general housework in New Jersey or Pennsylvania; small family of adults. MRS. NEWTON, 350 Tremont st., Boston. 15

COOK, SECONDA MAID AND NURSE—Maid like woman; cook as maid; some as cook as maid; thoroughly competent; good references. MISS SHEA'S EMP., OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 15

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COOK—Colored girl; wants position as maid; thoroughly competent; girl disengaged through family going to America; very highly recommended. MISS SHEA'S EMP., OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 15

COOK—Competent colored girl; desires position at cooking house; part of day references. MISS SHEA'S EMP., OFFICE, 37 Fayette st., Boston. 15

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NORTH CAROLINA SAID TO LEAD THE UNION IN VARIETY OF MINERALS

Southern State Mined for Gold by Spanish in 17th Century Since Which \$10,000,000 Has Been Product

SILVER ALSO FOUND

WASHINGTON—That part of the Carolinas which lies immediately southeast of the Blue Ridge, in what is known as the Piedmont region, long has been of commercial importance, largely on account of the variety and abundance of its minerals. In fact, in the number of its mineral species, North Carolina is said to surpass any other state in the Union, and a great variety of minerals has been found in South Carolina.

Mining in this region dates back before the time of the settling of America, and early Spanish and English accounts of the discovery and recovery of metals are numerous. The principal mineral resource is gold. Iron has been mined to a considerable extent, and within recent years the monazite industry has attained some importance. Besides these materials tin, copper, lead, manganese, pyrite, mica, barite, corundum, clay, limestone and granite are or have been found and worked to some extent.

The story of the first authentic discovery of tin in the Carolinas is interesting. While a student at the King Mountain high school in 1881, Robert T. Claywell found in a street of the town a number of pieces of a heavy dark colored mineral. Although he was an amateur student of mineralogy at that time, he was unable to identify this mineral, but he added it to his collection, where it remained unidentified for some time. This specimen was turned over two years later to Col. S. McD. Tate, who was making a collection of North Carolina minerals for the American exposition at Boston. It is said that Colonel Tate before sending this specimen to Boston labeled it "Tin."

The news of the discovery of tin soon spread in Kings Mountain and throughout the country. Everyone in the town, men, women and children began to hunt for tin. All over the eastern part of the town they found crystals of cassiterite, which they sold as curios at 5 or 10 cents each. A number of companies were subsequently formed for the mining of tin, but tin mining in the Carolinas has been marked by a succession of failures ever since the discovery of cassiterite in 1881.

So far as gold is concerned, history relates that when the early Spanish explorers came to America they were shown by the Indians rich nuggets and ornaments of gold which came from the southern Appalachian region. Some of this gold is supposed to have come from the Carolinas. In the seventeenth century the Spaniards mined for gold in Georgia and at the close of the eighteenth century gold was discovered in Cabarrus county, N. C. In 1825 vein gold was discovered in Montgomery county and soon afterward in Mecklenburg county, N. C.

The earliest records show that \$3500 worth of gold was produced in South Carolina in 1829. From that time until the civil war mining was an important industry in the region, but during the war and for several years after little mining was done. From the seventies the condition of the industry improved. In all, about \$10,000,000 worth of the yellow metal has been mined in the Carolinas, part of it derived from placer deposits and a larger part by hard-rock mining.

A general description of the gold and tin deposits of the southern Appalachians may be found in Bulletin 293 of the United States geological survey, by L. C. Graton, a copy of which may be had free on application to the director of the survey at Washington, D. C.

MEDFORD

A branch of the Guardians of Liberty is to be established in this city and Robert J. Long, formerly a Medford resident, is in charge.

The Board of Trade will send a recommendation to the board of aldermen asking that the Mystic river marshes be drained by the city and stating that the cost to the city for the work would be about \$10 an acre. There are 400 acres to be drained and opened for development.

EVERETT

The Democratic city committee will meet tonight at the ward room on Church street to complete plans for the annual outing and banquet of the committee and to prepare plans for the fall presidential campaign.

The third annual lawn fete of the woman's auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. was held yesterday afternoon and evening on the lawn of the Barnard estate, recently purchased by the association. The proceeds will be devoted to the work of the summer school of the association.

MELROSE

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Beaumont commandery, Knights Templar, will hold its annual outing at Stockbridge this year. They will leave by special cars Saturday morning and will remain until Tuesday evening.

A complimentary banquet is to be tendered Maj. Philip V. Mingo in Odd Fellows temple tonight by his friends in honor of his election as an alternate to the Republican national convention at Chicago. Covers will be laid for 250.

EAST BRIDGEWATER

The committee of the Board of Trade to arrange for the Fourth of July celebration has organized, with Charles Nettler, chairman; Joseph C. Sheehan, treasurer, and John J. Murphy, secretary.

It is planned to have sports in the afternoon and a band concert in the evening.

A reunion of the old and present members of St. John's church will be held in the town hall on June 28.

BRIDGEWATER

The Model and Town schools close for the summer recess tomorrow. Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be graduation exercises at the Model school.

At that time the one act play, "Julia Caesar," will be given.

At a recent meeting of the men of Trinity church it was voted to organize a men's parish club.

LEE'S CHAPLAIN

HEAD OF COLLEGE

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The Rev. Dr. J. A. Chambliss, who was pastor of the First Baptist church here up to a year ago, has accepted a call to become president of the College for Women in Anderson, S. C., and will take charge September 1. He was chaplain on Gen. Robert E. Lee's staff in the civil war.

Dr. Chambliss was born in Athens, Ga., in 1840, and is a graduate of Howard College, Atlanta, and of the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary in Louisville, Ky.

LEXINGTON

In place of the regular graduating exercises, the graduating class of the Lexington high school will give Sophocles' "Antigone" in the town hall on the evening of June 26, at 8 o'clock. The diplomas and the various prizes will be awarded immediately following the play by one of the school committee men. There will probably be dancing.

LEXINGTON

Frank H. Damon, superintendent of schools and principal of the high school, expects that the graduating grammar school classes will be the largest in the history of the town. Pupils will be graduated from the Hancock, the Monroe and the Adams grammar schools.

HANOVER

Joseph E. Wilder W. R. C. will observe Flag day tomorrow evening in the town hall, with exercises which will be in charge of Miss Alice Shepherd, president, and Mrs. Grace Stetson, patriotic instructor.

BAY STATE NEWS

READING

The Congregational Sunday school has appointed Fred D. Sperry, Miss Margery Willis, Harvey Quigley, Mrs. Josephine A. Durgin and Fred Cook as a committee to make arrangements for the annual outing in July. Athletic sports and a baseball game will be features.

Election to the Alpha Delta Tau Scholarship Society of Phillips Academy Academy has been conferred upon Harlan F. Newton, son of the Rev. D. A. Newton of the Congregational church, for marked excellence in his studies for two years.

STONEHAM

Flag day will be observed in G. A. R. hall tomorrow evening with patriotic exercises under the direction of J. P. Gould W. R. C. and other local patriotic bodies and the program will include an address by R. F. Davis, commander of J. P. Gould post; violin and piano duets by the Misses Hazel and Alma Houghton; recitations by Miss Vivian Smith; a history of the American flag by Mrs. C. Fannie Ally; duets by Florence and Mildred Cullen; readings by Helen Cogan, Josephine Cogan and Lemuel Child.

MELROSE

The annual class float of the graduating class of the high school will be held tomorrow evening at Lake Quannapowitt, Wakefield. All of the canoes at the pond have been engaged for the evening and there will be about 100 of them in the opening parade at 5:30 p. m.

Pupils of the Lincoln school were the hosts of their relatives last evening at the annual exhibition of school work done during the year. Willis S. Fisher, principal, and the teachers received the parents and the pupils served refreshments.

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NORTHWEST LEAGUE OFFERS \$5000 PRIZE TO WHEAT GROWERS

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

HOTELS

HOTELS

HOTEL SEVILLE

MADISON AVENUE AND 29TH STREET, NEW YORK

Adjacent to the principal shops and theatres—but JUST away from ALL the noise. A very desirable, quiet family hotel with all modern conveniences at moderate prices.

PARTICULARLY ATTRACTIVE TO LADIES AND FAMILIES

TRANSIENT RATES

Single Room (with use of bath), \$1.50 per day.

Room and Private Bath, \$2.50 per day upwards.

Double Room and Bath (two persons), \$3.00 to \$6.00 per day.

Any suite at proportionate rates.

DAINTY RESTAURANT AND CAFE. EDWARD PURCHAS, Manager.

Map of New York and hotel booklet upon application.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 209-210, 2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

PIANOS

PIANOS

Established in 1823

We are making in our spacious warerooms an unusually attractive display of Chickering Grand and Upright Pianos and Player Pianos. In addition we are showing new Pianos by other makers, varying in price from \$400 down to \$190. Second-hand Pianos of many makes at low prices. Our Rental-Purchase Plan is liberal and attractive. Filling in and mailing the form below will bring to you our catalog, a list of second-hand pianos with prices and the particulars of our Rental-Purchase Plan.

PIANOS FOR RENT

Name.....

Address.....

CHICKERING WAREROOMS

791 TREMONT ST., COR. NORTHAMPTON

RUBBER HEELS

WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

Whelan-Achle-Hutchinson Jewelry Company

621 LOCUST ST., ST. LOUIS.

Wedding Invitations

Faultless engraving on just the proper stationery is necessary for wedding cards. We have experts who make this a study. In order to give you just the right thing, send for samples.

REAL ESTATE—CANADA

GET YOUR CANADIAN HOME FROM THE CANADIAN PACIFIC

Why farm on high priced, worn out lands when the richest virgin soil is waiting for you in MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA, great Prairie Provinces of Western Canada. The first

prize of \$1000 for the best wheat in the world was awarded to a Western Canada

farmer at the New York Agricultural Show. Any

one can own land in Western Canada. Go

where you too can prosper, where you will

find perfect comfort, where you can earn

a farm and a home in a few years time

and have a home to live in for 100 years.

10-ACRE TEAMS IN WHICH TO PAY.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company

offers you the finest irrigated and non-

irrigated lands in the West.

Real Estate Market News

T Wharf Activities

Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

There is some activity every day in the Back Bay district, which trustees and individual investors have found tempting incomes. The most recent sale reported embraces the three story swell front brick residence 132 St. Botolph street, near Cumberland street, with 1575 square feet of land. The total assessment is \$10,000 and \$3900 of this amount is upon the land. Jennie M. Miller and another conveyed title to Henrietta H. Kimball.

WEST END AND NORTH END SALES

The five-story and basement brick building at 23 Wall street, near Canning street, West End, has been sold by Richard J. Barnwell to Esther Blumenthal. There are 1350 square feet of land in the lot that extends through to Rawson street, taxed for \$4400 of the total \$12,200 assessed value.

Thomas G. Washburn is the buyer of three frame buildings sold yesterday by Carl O. Spainer et al. 165 Friend street, corner of 3 to 5 Chapple place, North End. The assessors value the 1142 square feet of land upon \$13,000, the total assessment being \$14,200.

DORCHESTER, AND ROXBURY SALES

Through the office of Silas E. Parsons the sale has gone to record of a lot of land on Spencer street, Dorchester, containing 4750 square feet. George A. Pieres sold to William H. Crosby, who buys for improvement. He will build a three-apartment house costing \$7000.

The New England Hospital for Women and Children has sold its holdings 17 and 19 Everett street, near Springfield street, Dorchester, to James A. Hill. The property consists of a double frame building and 6715 square feet of land. The total taxed value is \$4800, including \$1300 on the land.

A deed has just been recorded by Bert E. Arseno, who takes title to premises 1085 Tremont street, corner of Sarsfield street, Roxbury, consisting of a four-story brick building with stores on the street level and three apartments on the upper floors. The property is taxed to John C. Gilbert heirs upon a valuation of \$16,500 of which the 2178 square feet of land carries \$6500.

Final papers have gone to record in the transfer of an estate consisting of a three story and basement swell front brick house number 3 Lewis park near Linwood street, Roxbury. There is a land area of 2040 square feet included that is taxed for \$1300. The improvements for \$5000 additional. Mary E. Smith made the deed.

Philip Glazer has taken title to 10,616 square feet of vacant land fronting on Ruggles street, corner of Westminster street, Roxbury. The parcel is assessed to Henry Green upon a valuation of \$8800.

MERRIMOUNT, WOLLASTON, MASS.

Since the announcement of the opening of Merrimount sub-division No. 1, Wollaston, upward of 60 lots have been sold, and the management has decided to open up a new tract June 17, to be known as Merrimount Annex. This parcel is adapted to the requirements of a summer or permanent home, sailing, boating, fishing and bathing right at home. The development will be first class in all respects. Reasonable restrictions will be embodied in all deeds. In the past 10 days the following sales have been made, the area of the lot ranging from 5000 to 10,000 feet each: Mary E. Tisdale of Quincy; Passonagesset Knoll; Frank W. Tucker, city architect, Boston; Passonagesset Knoll; Charles K. Farlington, Boston; Norton road; Willis E. C. Carlisle, treasurer Bertelson & Peterson Engineering Company, Chickatabut road; George E. Durbeck, Norton road; Mrs. Francis W. Bean, Passonagesset Knoll; Louis Wipperman of Boston, Norton road; William P. Cotter of Boston, Norton road; John Eberle of Boston, Norton road; M. J. Curran of Boston, Chickatabut road, and Francis J. Coughlin of Boston, Chickatabut road.

COUNTRY ESTATE SOLD

The sale is just reported of a seven-room dwelling on Main street, Winchendon, Cheshire county, N. H., also a stable and other outbuildings on 22,000 square feet of land, bordering on the Ashuelot river, taxed in the name of Nellie M. Powers. Mrs. Daniel Thompson has purchased for occupancy through the Chapin Farm Agency, Old South building.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the Real Estate Exchange:

BOSTON (City Proper)
Rose E. Rice to Bradford G. Bass, Appleton et al. 2 lots; w.; \$12,000.
Carl O. Spainer et al. to Thomas G. Washington, Friend et al. and Chaple et al.; q.; \$1.

Home Savings Bank to Sophia Gateman, East Lenox and McMillan; q.; \$1.
Eliot Blake, et al. to Frederick W. Blake, sundry parcels; q.; \$1.

Jennie M. Miller et al. to Henrietta H. Kimball, St. Botolph et al.; q.; \$1.

John J. Barnwell to Esther Blumenthal; Wall et al. and Ransom et al.; q.; \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON
Paul Neff to Katherine Ginty, Burnham; q.; \$1.

Paul Neff to Mary Mullen, Burnham; p.; 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Thomas N. Haslon et al. est. to Margaret A. H. Bates et al.; q.; \$3075.

Robert F. Sanderson to Jeremiah J. McNamara, Fifth st.; w.; \$1.

Clarence D. French to William A. Hatch, Eagle and Glendon st.; q.; \$1.

Columbia Trust Co., mge., to Walter T. Rice, Marginal st.; d.; \$4000.

Robert E. Ward to Ward Corby Co.; w.; w.; \$1.

Merchants Co-Op. Bank, mge., to John P. Nichols, et al.; q.; \$2500.

Robert E. Ward to Ward Corby Co.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SAILINGS

This schedule is compiled from advance lists, and is subject to change without notice.

Transatlantic Sailings

EASTBOUND

Sailings from New York
Sant' Anna for Naples.
Cedric for Liverpool.
Lancaster for Hamburg.
Finland for Antwerp.
Prinzess Irene, Gibraltar-Naples
Prinzess Victoria, Washington
Lapland for Dover-Antwerp.
St. Louis, for Southampton.
Olympic, for Southampton.
Czarina, for London.
Czar, for Rotterdam.
Kra. Friedrich Joseph I, for Naples.
Kra. Friedrich Wilhelm II, for Hamburg.
Kronprinzess Cecilie, for New York.
Kronprinzess Sophie, for New York.
Kronprinzess Victoria, for New York.
Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg.
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Bremen.
Kaiser Wilhelm II, for Hamburg.
Campaign, for Liverpool.
Caronia, for Liverpool.
La Provence, for Havre.
Adriatic, for Liverpool.
Tietgen for Copenhagen.
Kronprinzess Sophie, for New York.
Kaiser Auguste Victoria, for Hamburg.

Morris Tarutz to Eva Tarutz, River st.; q.; \$1.

HYDE PARK

Thomas G. Washburn is the buyer of three frame buildings sold yesterday by Carl O. Spainer et al. 165 Friend street, corner of 3 to 5 Chapple place, North End. The assessors value the 1142 square feet of land upon \$13,000, the total assessment being \$14,200.

BRIGHTON

William J. McDonald, mge., to William J. McDonald, Commonwealth and Prince avs. and Spofford rd.; d.; \$50,000.

Francis Real Estate Trust to Fred H. Smith, 165 Friend street, Abbotford rd. and Thorndike st., Brighton and Brookline; d.; \$1.

George C. Beale et al., ex., to James N. Thompson et al., Biegelow 2 lots; q.; \$1.

Alfred D. Cromwell to John D. Duggin, Hobart st.; q.; \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

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WOODSTON

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CHELSEA

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Francis Real Estate Trust to Fred H. Smith, 165 Friend street, Abbotford rd. and Thorndike st., Brighton and Brookline; d.; \$1.

REVERE

Ada T. Hayden et al. est. to Dominic Maggi, Glendale and Bridges st.; d.; \$1.

Herbert H. Goodwin to Ernest L. Noera, Revere Beach reservation and Northern circle; lots; q.; \$1.

Ada T. Hayden et al. est. to Elizabeth J. Munroe, Alice st.; d.; \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

Newbury st., 530-534-538, ward 11; Philip Glaser, Silverman Eng. Co; brick tenement.

Sturges, 20, 20, 23; Robert T. Fowler; wood dwelling.

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Sturges, 20, 20, 2

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

Slight Improvement in the Textile Industry Reported

Believed From Present Indications That Cotton Mills Are About to Enjoy Much Prosperity—Trading in Domestic Wools Continues Quiet

Trade in the various branches of the textile industry shows a slight improvement, and there is a brisk demand for most lines. Print cloths are firm, and the movement in white goods is larger than in some months. This is due principally to larger purchases by merchants in the West and South who, seeing the handwriting, not on the wall but in the growing crops, anticipated good demand this summer and fall. The prospect of cotton reaching a higher level in the future, combined with the possibility of more labor troubles ending in further wage increases and a necessary rise in the cost of production, all have the effect of strengthening the present market. It is not thought by those in the trade that schedule K will be revised until after the presidential election, if it is then, so that price movements must be governed by the cost of production.

From the conditions now prevailing in Lancashire and Manchester, and the increased prosperity of the far east, following the partial settlement of the Chinese question, it appears that the cotton mills of this country are in a period of great prosperity. Of course it must be remarked that conditions in New England are not exactly ideal on account of the further outbreaks of the Industrial Workers of the World in Lawrence and Lowell, but the clouds will soon roll away. The foreign element (and by that is meant the non-English speaking workers) are beginning to realize that the interests of the workers and the employers are the same and that nothing is to be gained in the end by useless agitation.

With manufacturers of garments, summer-dresses have proved strong business bringers, especially dress linens. The majority of manufacturers are concentrating on summer goods, but a satisfactory volume of business has been done on coats and tailor-made suits for fall by large operators who make early bookings on these lines a regular feature.

All underwear and hosiery mills having a good reliable reputation are finding a lively demand for duplicates for spring. In laces the demand is well maintained, but embroideries as yet show no recovery from the effects of a backward season.

A fair demand is reported in carpets and rugs.

In the wool market a condition of scarcity prevails, the sales of the week amounting to 3,050,000 pounds. With the supply of old wools limited and the new wools coming in very slowly, trading in domestic wools is very quiet and dealers are not highly enthusiastic in face of the strong demands of the wool growers. There is also some disappointment at the appearance of some of the new wools being delivered. Australian and South American wools have been in active demand and a good quantity has changed hands.

Receipts in Boston this week last week and the corresponding week last year were as follows, figures in bales:

Domestic Foreign Total
This week..... 22,323 1,571 24,894
Last week..... 14,625 11,114 25,739
Last year..... 20,702 2,046 22,738

The total receipts since Jan. 1 have been 207,585 bales of domestic and 165,431 bales of foreign, against 188,002 domestic and 131,253 foreign for the corresponding time last year.

Sales of the week amounted to 1,520,000 pounds of domestic and 1,530,000 pounds of foreign, a total of 71,960,000 pounds of foreign, making a total of 4,020,000 pounds for the previous week, and a total of 2,960,000 for the corresponding week of last year.

Since Jan. 1 sales have aggregate 52,227,000 pounds of domestic and 19,433,000 pounds of foreign, a total of 71,960,000 pounds as against 75,733,500 for the corresponding period of last year.

Included in the sales of the past week are the following:

Domestic
90,000 Pieces..... 18,621
18,621
20,000 California..... 18,621
18,621
20,000 Texas..... 17,618
17,618
1,000 Territory..... 16,624
16,624
200,000 Secured..... 40,625
40,625
100,000 Odds and ends..... 43,626

Foreign
90,000 Australian..... 38,645
60,000 South American..... 20,634
30,000 Carpet wools..... 17,621

For some time linen manufacturers have been complaining of the high cost of production and have made statements that it would be absolutely necessary for them to increase their prices. The mill agents who handle the selling end have done their utmost to prevent this advance and varied rumors have been circulated that any further advance in price would make purchasers buy substitutes and cheaper grades. In spite of the arguments put forth by buyers and mill agents, some of the manufacturers are now demanding increases on goods for late delivery. Certain offers have been declined at figures which a week or so ago were accepted. This advance has not yet been general but is confined to the mills, which are well sold ahead and are, therefore, in an independent position. The mill owners' claim that raw material is costing more and that it is necessary for them to receive a higher price for the finished goods.

In some instances the manufacturer is probably justified in making advances, but mills which desire more business and

Steel Activity Throughout the Entire Summer

New Buying of Sheets a Feature of the Trade—Some Large Vessel Contracts Yet to Be Placed in East

Much New Capacity

NEW YORK—The Iron Age says: Conditions in the steel trade favor a continuation through the summer of the present large scale of mill operations, with an advancing tendency in prices. Reports that an advance of \$1 a ton on some of the heavier finished forms will be made July 1 may or may not represent the views of producers. They will at least be a stimulus to specifications in June, which promises to show very heavy shipments to save cancellations on low-priced contracts expiring with this month.

Consumers have to reckon with some reduction of output in July and August due to the heat; further, the losses of iron and steel works employees to railroad and other construction work paying higher wages, already a matter of concern, will then be more serious. Coke production in the summer is apt to suffer for the same reason.

The strain in the coke situation has been relieved for a time, at least, and prices for both prompt and contract furnace coke are lower. A sale of 15,000 tons a month in the last half has been made at \$2.25 at oven and one of 5000 tons a month at \$2.15. Sales by an eastern dealer are reported at \$2.10 for the second half.

Sustained buying of rails has raised a question as to deliveries and it is certain that some track work planned for summer months will go over to late fall, if it can be done at all this year. Rail bookings thus far for 1912 are considerably larger than at this time last year. The Oregon Short Line has taken 12,000 tons in the past week and the St. Paul 15,000 tons in 1911. The Grand Trunk Pacific has placed 10,000 tons in this country and the Canadian Pacific is negotiating for 15,000 tons.

New buying of sheets has been a feature, one manufacturing interest placing 10,000 tons and another 12,000 tons. The sheet mills of the leading producer have orders ahead for six months and its tin plate mills are booked to December.

Bar mills have two or three months work ahead on present specifications and reinforced concrete work is still making large demands. At Chicago bar iron is \$1 a ton higher.

Muck bar iron products are firm in view of the demand of the sons of Vulcan for a flat puddling rate of \$6 a ton. Under the new Amalgamated scale a \$6 puddling rate would not be paid until bar iron reached 125 cents per pound.

Contracts are yet to be placed in the East for four new vessels intended for the South American west coast trade. Eastern shipyards are inquiring further for plates and shapes. All but one are filled up for nearly a year. Eastern plate mills, since those in the central West are so well sold up, have been doing more business there, delivering plates in Cleveland at \$2 a ton above the delivered price for Pittsburgh plates.

In a few cases Pittsburgh mills have got a premium of \$1 a ton for early shipment.

Pittsburgh and Chicago report that lower prices by fabricators are less common. Bids have gone in on 11,000 tons for the Adams Express Company building, New York, and 6000 to 7000 tons for the C. & O. coal pier at Newport News.

The building of new capacity goes on in earnest. The Republic Iron & Steel Company announces a \$2,000,000 program including four merchant mills at Youngstown and a by-product coke plant at Hazelton, increasing its coke capacity by 70 per cent. The Steel corporation has got a premium of \$1 a ton for early shipment.

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Dividends

The Butler Mill of New Bedford has declared a quarterly dividend of \$2 per share, payable June 15.

The F. W. Woolworth Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1.

The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie RR declared regular semi-annual dividend of 5/8 per cent, payable Aug 1, to stock of record June 22.

The Union Exchange National Bank of New York declared regular semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent on its stock, payable June 29.

The American Locomotive Company declared regularly quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 22.

The Michigan Central RR. Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 3/4 per cent payable July 29 to stock of record June 29.

The United Gas Improvement Company declared usual quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable July 15 to stock of record June 29.

The Carolina Power and Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1.

The Canada Southern Ry. Company declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1.

The New York Edison Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1/4 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1.

The American Water Works & Guaranty Company has declared an initial dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The Homestake Mining Company has declared the regular monthly dividend of 50 cents a share, payable June 25.

The Hedley Gold Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent and the usual extra quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable June 29.

The West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company has declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The American Water Works & Guaranty Company has declared an initial dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to holders of record June 15.

The New York, Chicago and St. Louis RR. declared a regular semi-annual dividend of 2 1/2 per cent each on its first and second preferred stocks payable Aug. 31, to holders of record June 29.

The American Agricultural Chemical Company declared regular quarterly dividends of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock and 1 per cent on its common stock, both payable July 1 to holders of record June 24.

The Baltimore, Chesapeake & Atlantic Railway Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 10 per cent better than on the same date last year, but 1.7 per cent lower than the average June 1 conditions of recent years. Crops as a whole were above average in the North Atlantic states, due mostly to favorable hay prospects. The condition of various crops compared with their average condition (not normal) on June 1, was as follows:

Apples 110.2, pears 108.7, peaches 108.5, pastures 104.9, alfalfa 103.7, hay 103.5, oats 103.1, spring wheat 102.1, cabbage 101.4, clover hay 100.6, barley 100.3, onions 100.1, rye 97.8, cotton 96.8, hemp 92.2, winter wheat 91.8, sugar cane 90.7.

The general or composite condition of all crops combined by states is in part as follows, on the basis of 100 representing average conditions (for most crops the 10-year average): Maine 106.2, New Hampshire 111.7, Vermont 112.6, Massachusetts 109.0, Rhode Island 100.0, Connecticut 104.2, New York 104.8, New Jersey 106.5, Pennsylvania 104.4, above division 104.8.

The directors of the New Bedford Cotton Mills Corporation have declared an initial quarterly dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable July 1 to stockholders of record June 15.

The Puerto Rico Railways Company, Ltd., declared regular

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

IGNORANCE BETWEEN UNITED STATES AND BRITAIN CRITICIZED

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—At the meeting of the British and Foreign Unitarian Association addresses were delivered on the subject of "Our International Relations."

One of these addresses dealt with the relations of "America and England" and was delivered by the Rev. S. M. Crothers of Cambridge, Mass., U. S. A. He said that a fact which required remedying was the ignorance, in an intellectual sense, of both countries about each other. If the average American was asked who was Lloyd-George, he would very likely reply that he was a man who had something to do with "Finance." On the other hand, the Englishman generally thought that the United States had once been British territory, whereas nine-tenths of United States territory had never been at any time in history under the British flag.

Referring to the Anglo-American arbitration treaty Mr. Crothers said that there was a general impression in England that that treaty had not been ratified, had been lost in the abyss of the American Senate. As a matter of fact, the treaty had been ratified, subject, practically, to one amendment, and the effect of that amendment was that the United States would be willing to arbitrate with Great Britain on nearly everything but the Monroe doctrine.

In an address entitled "The Ideals of the Working Classes of the World" John A. Hobson said that the problems of the labor market of Britain were becoming more and more international. An economic world state was being formed and this was a fact that would have to be reckoned with by each political state.

NEW ZEALAND'S PLANS INCLUDE IRON INDUSTRY

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—In his recent speech at Opunake the prime minister outlined the policy of the government, and it must be confessed that the program is a very comprehensive one.

It includes, among other things, a scheme of insurance, encouragement of the immigration of specially selected domestic servants, the amendment of the land tax so as to extend the exemption of small farmers, and the reduction of the limit area of first class crown lands that any one person can hold from 640 acres to 400.

The prime minister also intimated his opinion that no person should be allowed to inherit more than a given area, and made proposals for nationalizing the iron industry and introducing a system of light railway construction.

NEW ZEALAND PRODUCE SHIPPED

(Special to the Monitor)
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—Shipments of the undermentioned lines of New Zealand produce made from the dominion of New Zealand to London are as follows:

Steamer Wakana—Expected, June 25, 1912; 17,400 carcasses mutton, 25,000 lamb; 3000 quarters beef, 575 tons hamp, 4175 bales wool, 263 sacks hops.

Steamer Nerehana—Sailed, May 17, 1912; expected, June 27, 1912; 65,000 carcasses mutton, 30,000 lamb, 1600 quarters beef, 26 tons hamp, 3000 bales wool, 4300 sacks peas, 4125 sacks oats.

Steamer Corinthic—Sailed, May 18, 1912; expected, June 27, 1912; 39,000 carcasses mutton, 55,000 lamb, 2300 quarters beef, 178 boxes butter, 12,700 crates cheese, 319 tons hamp, 1675 bales wool.

BOOKS GIVEN TO GERMAN SCHOOLS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Ger.—Sir Francis Trippel, the secretary of the King Edward VII. British-German Foundation, or Sir Ernest Cassel's Endowment, recently presented the Kaiser with 5000 copies of Lord Haldane's book "Universities and National Life," which has lately reached its third edition.

The object of the gift is the distribution of the volumes among the grammar schools of Germany. The Kaiser, who has already read the work, has given orders for the books to be distributed as desired.

DUTCH GOVERNMENT HELPS ON THE HAGUE ART EXHIBIT

(Special to the Monitor)
THE HAGUE, Holland—Several well-known Dutchmen have formed a committee which will take the necessary steps for organizing an art exhibition in The Hague on the occasion of the opening of the temple of peace.

It is proposed that the exhibition be divided into four different groups: 1. A chosen collection of the work of the Dutch painters in the sixteenth and

NEWSPAPER LIBEL VERDICTS TOO HEAVY SAYS MR. M'KENNA

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the annual dinner of the Newspaper Society at which Mr. McKenna was the chief guest, the attention of the press was drawn by the home secretary to the growing fashion for very heavy damages to be given in cases of newspaper libel.

In his study of law, said the speaker, he had noticed the fact that damages for libel were divided into four sections, and that one of these sections was entitled "vindictive damages." The meaning of these words he had been at first at a loss to understand, but he contended that it was a fact that the habit had grown of late years to expect heavy damages far beyond any loss that has been suffered.

He would like to make the proposal that the press should undertake a campaign to instruct the public mind that for juries to award damages out of all proportion to the nature of the offence was an unfair practise. The press of England had recognized the legitimate claims of the private individual to protection against misrepresentation, but he hoped that it would become recognized that it was not a laudable action to make large sums of money out of proportion to the injury received through the verdict of a jury which awarded damages without due consideration of the nature of the case involved.

COLLECTION OF DUTCH MASTERS LOST TO HAGUE

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—The capital of southern Holland has lost a great and valuable asset in the closing of the Steengracht collection of Dutch masters. The inhabitants of The Hague and visitors to the city had grown to look upon the pictures of Baron Steengracht von Duivenvoorde as almost a public possession and the news of their dispersal is a matter of regretful surprise to all.

The collection is rich in examples of the Dutch masters of the seventeenth century. There is the famous woodland scene of Rembrandt, "Bethesda after her Bath"; an example of Metsu, fully signed and acquired at an Amsterdam sale in 1835 for 1338 florins; a Pieter de Hooch, two Adrian van Ostade, an Adriaen Bronwer, a Jacob van Ruisdael; to mention but a few of the best pictures in this wonderful collection. Besides old masters of the Dutch school there are examples of Decamps, Horace Vernet, Jose Villegas, W. Bouguereau and Meissonier. It can but be hoped that some arrangement will be arrived at by which The Hague will remain the home of a collection of Dutch art of such rare quality.

PILGRIMS AT SUEZ TO HAVE HOUSES

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—Work is about to be commenced on the almshouses for pilgrims which it is proposed to erect at Suez in commemoration of the Khedive's pilgrimage to the holy cities of Arabia in 1909. The wealthier pilgrims will be expected to contribute towards the expenses of the institution, but free rations and accommodation will be provided for those of slender means.

TROOPS FOR CYPRUS DELAYED

(Special to the Monitor)

CAIRO, Egypt—A delay has been caused in the despatch of the company of Devons from Alexandria to Cyprus. The Greek company, whose vessels provide the means of communication between Egypt and Cyprus, notified the authorities that they had no ship available. In consequence of this a transport has had to be chartered. A number of rifles and ammunition will be sent from Egypt to the island so as to enable members of the police to enlist in the active force in case of necessity. The company of Devons proceeding from Alexandria will join the detachment of the same regiment at present in Cyprus.

NEW ZEALAND HEARS GENERAL

(Special to the Monitor)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand—General Baden Powell was accorded a civic reception on his arrival in Wellington recently. A lecture at which the Governor, Lord Islington, presided, was delivered by the general who also reviewed and addressed the scouts and cadets.

(Special to the Monitor)

THE HAGUE, Holland—Several well-known Dutchmen have formed a committee which will take the necessary steps for organizing an art exhibition in The Hague on the occasion of the opening of the temple of peace.

It is proposed that the exhibition be divided into four different groups: 1. A chosen collection of the work of the Dutch painters in the sixteenth and

seventeenth centuries. 2. A collection of the best specimens of arts and crafts in former centuries, such as furniture, gold, silver and brass ware, pottery, laces, etc. 3. A collection of the best works of the great painter of The Hague school in the nineteenth century. 4. A collection of the best examples of arts and crafts of the last years.

By promising considerable financial help the government has rendered this undertaking possible.

LONDON CART HORSES PARADE



(Copyright by Daily Graphic)

Alfred Vanderbilt and the Hon. Alex Parker judging cart horses entered in parade for prizes

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It has become the custom every year to hold a parade of the various types of horses employed for purposes of traction, and the parade of London cart horses was held this year on the same day as that of the commercial motor vehicles.

The former parade, which is the twenty-seventh of its kind, was held as usual in the inner circle of Regents park, its object being to encourage the use of powerful animals suitable for the heavy work which such horses are required to perform and to encourage drivers to

take a humane interest in the animals committed to their care. This year there was an increase in the number both of drivers and horses, the former numbering 561 and the latter 607.

The usual red, blue, and white rosettes were presented to a large number of the men, accompanied in each case by money prizes of varying amounts. Of the prizes for long service and good character the chief went to men employed by Messrs. Pickford, the well known carriers, John Spencer, who has driven for that firm for 45 years, obtaining the first prize.

COMPULSORY SCHOOL TILL 18 YEARS URGED BY EDUCATOR

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—In his presidential address at the recent conference of the National Association of Head Teachers, Mr. Kay spoke of the hindrance to education caused by the existence of slums in the great cities.

The efforts of the school to raise the mental and moral standard of the pupils were, he said, rendered nugatory by the slum environment, and thus the edifice which society erected with its left hand is ruthlessly annihilated with its right. The school life was an artificial existence, and its evanescent impressions were daily blurred by a longer, more vivid, and more spontaneous life in what was often a demoralizing home atmosphere.

As far as the remedies for this state of affairs were economic, it was not, he

said, his function to dwell upon them, but he felt it his duty to declare plainly how the teacher's work was discounted by conditions over which he had no jurisdiction, and to call upon political and social reformers to come forward and prepare the ground for them. The slums must go, and in this connection he pointed out that the most expensive remedy was frequently the best, and in the end the cheapest.

Mr. Kay went on to urge that compulsory educational education up to the age of 18 should be introduced for both boys and girls. If this were done, he said, they would see a great mass of splendid human material, now imprisoned and dormant, giving freely of its emancipated best towards the advancement of civilization and the service of the race.

MACHINERY USED TO CLEAN WOOL BY NEW PROCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—An invention for the cleaning of wool which is likely to be generally adopted in the textile industries of the country has lately made its appearance under the name of "Youltenizing." The process is a remarkable one in that it excludes all chemicals; the raw goods, wool, wool waste and cotton materials being cleaned entirely by mechanical means.

Demonstrations of the new process have been carried out, both in London and in Yorkshire, with great success, and machines are being sent out to New Zealand and Australia for the same purpose.

The inventor of "Youltenizing," Mr. Youlten of Brighton, in explaining the process, said that as wool contained an amount of vegetable matter it had to be subjected to a sulphuric acid bath, which rendered the wool brittle, produced deterioration in fact, and rendered it less valuable in consequence. "Youltenizing" gets rid of all foreign matter and dirt without heat, fluids or chemical treatment, machinery alone being employed.

FLOWER-NAMED DANCES PROMISED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—A series of dances named after the flowers that grow in Shakespeare's garden at Stratford-on-Avon

will take place at Earl's Court in the

Shakespeare England Exhibition. The

Empress hall in which the dances will

be held will be turned into an Eliza-

bethan garden, every detail being brought

as far as possible into harmony with a

woodland scene.

The first of the dances will be "Love in Idleness." No fancy dresses will be worn, but the dresses of the dancers will be adorned with the little purple flower.

The "Marigold" will follow "Love in Idleness," and later on in the season there will be the "Blue Larkspur," the "Lily" and the "Red Roses of England" evenings.

KAISER EULOGIZES ANCESTORS

(Special to the Monitor)

BRANDENBURG, Germany—The five hundredth anniversary of the entry of the Hohenzollerns within the mark of Brandenburg, and the assumption of the electorate by that house in the person of Frederick of Nuremberg was celebrated recently. The occasion was marked by the unveiling by the Kaiser of the statue of his great ancestor, the Elector Frederick I. The Kaiser's speech, which was of a martial nature, was de-

signed to a great extent to tracing the rise of the house of Hohenzollern, its

exploits and the great part which it

took in the building up of the great

republic of Germany and Prussian unity.

RAILWAY DRAWING RUSSIANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—It is understood that M. Tzveintseff, a member of the Duma, and M. Bunge, the well known Russian engineer, are to visit London and Paris in order to discuss with the English and French groups interested certain matters in connection with the scheme for a railway across Persia. It is said that they will probably visit the foreign and Indian offices and the Board of Trade in London.

FIFTY MOTOR CARS SERVE AS NUCLEUS OF MOTOR MUSEUM

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As the result of the public-spirited action of Edward Dangerfield, the director of the Motor, examples of the early productions of the motor industry will be preserved for the purpose of tracing the development of motor machines.

The result of Mr. Dangerfield's efforts has been a collection of some 50 cars, most of them dating from the period between 1890 and 1900. This collection will, it is hoped, form the nucleus of a national collection and with this idea a body of trustees has been formed.

The museum, which is in Oxford street, was opened recently by Sir David Salomons. A vote of thanks was proposed to Mr. Dangerfield by A. Stanley, M. P., and seconded by Joynson Hicks, M. P., who, in the course of his remarks, said that out of the five millions constituting London's population, three millions used mechanically propelled vehicles in their journeys in and around the metropolis on the last Whit Monday holiday.

Mr. Hicks drew attention to the great embargo on the motor industry caused by the antiquated regulations in regard to the storage and supply of petrol. The situation at present was that the whole motor traffic of London was, as far as the supply of petrol was concerned, at the mercy of any passing, or permanent, dislocation of railway traffic, or trade conditions.

ALSACE-LORRAINE DISPUTE ENDS IN M. HEILER LEAVING

(Special to the Monitor)

STRASBOURG, Alsace-Lorraine—The crisis in the affairs of Alsace-Lorraine which recently culminated in the German Emperor's threat to deprive the province of her constitution has been followed by the resignation of M. Heiler, the manager of the machine works at Grefensteden.

Hadjii Adil Bey is now engaged in drawing up a series of recommendations as to reform of administration in Albania. These will shortly be laid before the cabinet. Meanwhile it is stated that, at the request of Albanian beys and notables, a period of grace for further negotiations with the insurgents of Tarantul, where they were taken prisoners by the Sultan Hiba's followers.

Whether it is a case of blackmailing, or what the motive may be is not known. Herr Iversen's father—a writer and art critic at Munich—has appealed three times direct to the President of the French Republic, but thus far without receiving any answer.

NOBODIES' CLUB HOLDS RECEPTION

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The Nobodies' Club held their first reception at the Holborn restaurant recently. The membership of this club consists of "persons who, by their scientific, literary, professional, or other interests and pursuits, have something of value to contribute to the common weal," and on the first evening of its social existence there seemed many hundreds answering to this description representing most countries of the world.

Turks, Parsis, Hindus, Brahmins and Muhammadans, French, English, Germans, Irish, Canadians, Americans and Anglo-Indians had come together with the purpose of fostering the idea of brotherhood and racial amity. Every variety of tongue was heard when, after discourses had been delivered by Professor Bickerton and Dr. Majid, the "nobodies" gathered into groups discussing international politics, racial questions, home rule and Bernard Shaw.

DEFENSE EFFICIENCY RECOGNIZED BY LORD CHARLES BERESFORD

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At a meeting of the Association of Municipal Corporations held recently at which were present the president of the local government board, Major General the Earl of Dundonald, and many representatives of public departments, Lord Charles Beresford eulogized the present condition of the navy and the steps which the admiralty had taken recently in order to be ready for any eventuality. The creation of a war staff which Lord Charles had long regarded as a necessity had been effectively performed, and the next urgent step, concluded the speaker, was the granting of higher pay to officers and men in the navy.

John Burns, in reply to the toast of his majesty's ministers, referred to the reduction of casual labor in Liverpool, a work in which whoever he might be who engaged in it would deserve well of mankind.

Mr. Burns compared the cost of the army and navy with the sum spent by municipal authorities, stating that the latter spent twice as much as both those services every

THE HOME FORUM

PLAYING ACCOMPANIMENTS

FIRST of all, accompanying cannot be learned separately and apart from a regular and general study of music; for accompanying is but one of many by-products of a well ordered and well rounded musical education, a by-product like conducting, coaching, arranging piano reductions from orchestral scores and kindred musical occupations into which good musicians are often led by circumstances, but for which they cannot be especially trained except by experience.

The selection of accompanying for a life profession must be prompted by a somewhat negative temperament and a strongly accommodative disposition; for with other more positive temperaments the study of music usually generates, or at least, greatly increases, the desire to become the chief exponent of the poetic contents of a thoroughly studied work.

It may be that some persons realize a lack of initiative in their makeup, and for this reason choose an occupation in which they may "follow" rather than "lead"; but to these I would whisper—in all confidence, of course—that singers are often not as well educated as musicians as is their accompanist, and that they expect from him such musical assistance as will practically amount to leadership.

In some cases it may be the imperfection of pianistic technique that generates the thought in a pianist: "My technique is good enough for accompanying." Such a person will be sorely disappointed when songs like Schubert's "Erlking," "Impatiens" or "Margaret at the Spinning-Wheel" are placed before him. Most of Mendelssohn's, Schumann's and Franz's songs, too, demand for their accompaniment a perfect and refined technique; not to speak of more modern songs, such as by Liszt, Hugo Wolff, Richard Strauss,

Value of a Man

When Christ came no man was considered of worth who had not either learned or the making of a soldier in him. One of the things that puzzled the Roman when Christianity was first introduced was the estimate the missionaries placed on man as man. Even slaves, prisoners who had been brought from the east and south, were held of divine worth and received into the church.—The Rev. Frederick Lynch in Congregationalist.

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Debussy and kindred spirits. And the accompanist's technical ability has to be so much the greater as he cannot choose his tempo to fit his technique, but must conform to the tempo which suits the singer, however quick it may be. Moreover, as he must carefully watch the singer, he cannot keep guard over his own technique which, for this additional reason, must be sovereign.

Hence I say: Let there be no misunderstanding! The playing of accompaniments is by no means a pianistic sinecure!—Woman's Home Companion.

Masculine Housekeeping

A well known savant, who is at the head of a research station situated on a tropical island where there are unusual opportunities for certain kinds of investigation, was telling some friends about the executive part of his work. The island is uninhabited except for one little settlement, composed entirely of men interested in different branches of investigation. Everything needed for the little colony has to be brought from the mainland, and the head of the station has to combine with his own work the duty of making his fellow workers comfortable.

"Don't you have considerable trouble getting a sufficient variety of food?" asked a listener with a practical turn of mind.

"Oh, no!" he replied, carelessly. "That's the easiest part of it. You see, I make up a series of menus for breakfast, dinner and supper at the beginning of the season, and then they go on steadily till the end of it. The cook knows just what to prepare each day, and I'm not at all bothered."

"But don't the men get tired of having the same thing each week on the same day? I should."

"They don't have the same thing on the same day of each week," replied the savant. "That's where I fool 'em. There are 10 separate menus. If we begin, say, with hash on Monday, the next time they have hash is a week from Thursday, and the next time a week from the following Sunday. Nobody can tell what he's going to have on any given day without working it out with pencil and paper. And as nobody is likely to go to all that trouble just for the sake of finding his meal monotonous, the result is as pleasantly varied as if the menu for the day was composed every morning." — Youths Companion.

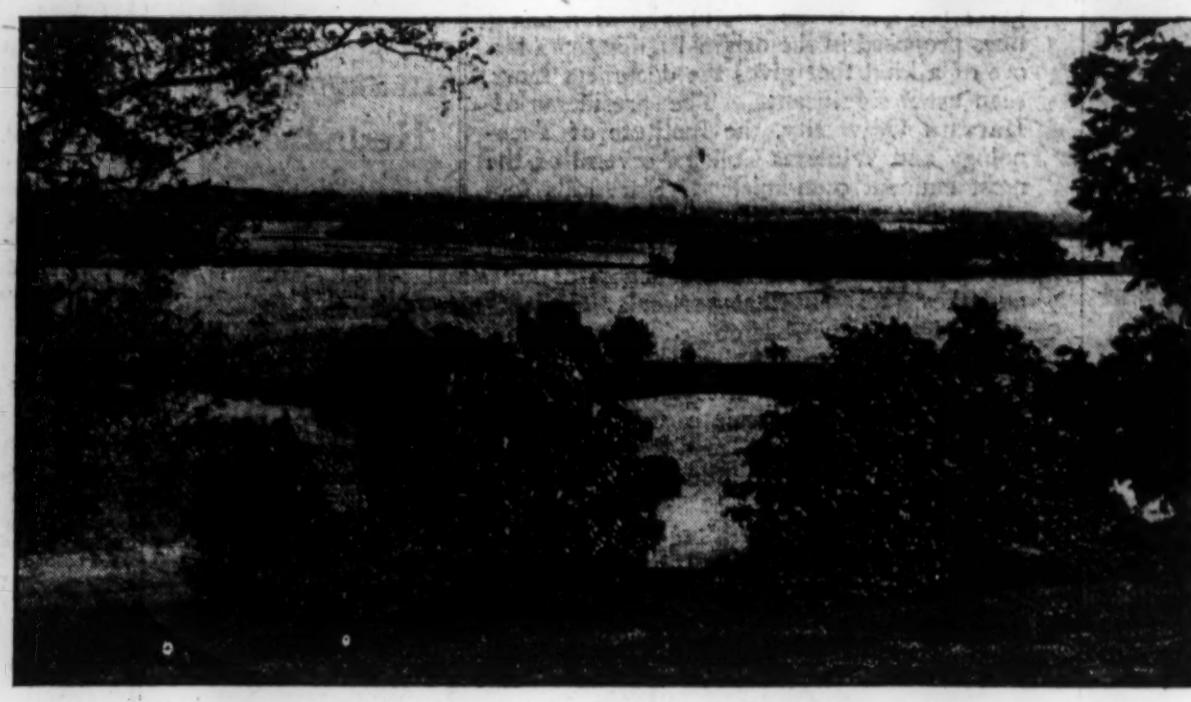
Practical Teaching

When they wish to teach children to measure commodities in Gary, Ind., they do not have them repeat, parrot-like, a jumble of meaningless tables. They give them measures and scales, with beans or other objects to weigh and measure. The teacher tells them that a quart of beans will make a meal for six people. Then she wants to know how many mouths a bushel of beans will feed.

Can't you just see little Jennie, who expects to be a housewife some day, measuring those beans to see how much room they will take up, and then eagerly multiplying the number of quarts by the number of mouths, and dividing the number of meals by the cost to find out the price per meal per capita?

Just think of the things Jennie learns in that one lesson! To begin with she learns both multiplication and division. Then she learns to distinguish between liquid and dry measure. She knows each kind of measure when she sees it. And she learns what kind of things ought to be measured by each. When some grocer attempts to sell her a liquid measure quart of beans, she will know that she is being cheated. And finally she gets some insight into the method of figuring food costs.—Pictorial Review.

ABOUT BEING AN ISLAND AND ON ONE



KERRY POINT, CANADIAN CHANNEL, THOUSAND ISLANDS

THE Thousand islands at the end of Lake Ontario, between New York state and Canada, are more than that number by actual count, and fortunate indeed is he who has the pleasure of owning his own island. When one's island, like one's house, is his castle, what a

sense of happy seclusion must make the summer months the refuge of the year. Who is it that calls human beings "islands shouting to each other across seas of misunderstanding"? The modern steamship has changed all that. We are beginning to know and to understand

even the dwellers in the remotest parts, and to feel the communicating waters of a common purpose of good uniting all men, even while the nations and the individual still retain their own characteristics as the Thousand isles their varying shape and contour for all their happy traffic.

righteousness was never before so universal, so manifest as it is today. In every direction we see evidences of a new birth with its accompanying demand for "the sincere milk of the word."

The advancing forces of education which during the past generation have been raising the very strengthens of scholastic theology are now beating their swords into plowshares and are preparing the soil of human consciousness to receive the life giving seed of Truth and Love. The soil of an honest and a good heart, which is the prerequisite according to Jesus, of successful spiritual husbandry is even now being brought under cultivation in an increasing degree. The sustenance with which our heavenly Father daily feeds mankind is known by Mrs. Eddy to be the "Truth" which "regenerates this fleshly mind and feeds thought with the bread of Life" (Science and Health, p. 222).

The Christian Scientist understanding the paramount importance of nourishing the inner man with spiritual food soon develops a natural hunger for spiritual ideas. The activities of thought thus set in motion gradually quicken the slumbering qualities of metaphysical manhood. Thus the Christ child increases daily "in wisdom and stature, and in favor with God and man," and a growth in spiritual understanding is the natural consequence.

The contributing factors to the upbuilding and betterment of the human race according to Christian Science are the study of the letter of the Word of God and a proportionate assimilation through practice of its holy Spirit. This alternation of impression and expression, of thought and action, of theory and practice is beautifully exemplified in the life of Jesus. He preached and practised, taught and healed and thus proved all he said by ocular demonstration. By way of emulating the pattern set for us by the great spiritual Wayshower, surely it is our duty to go and do likewise. Through the right understanding we are now placed in the advantageous position of having a clearly defined rule by which we may work out the problems of human existence without fear or trembling.

Books should not business entertain the light . . .

My house a cottage, more than palace, and should fitting be for all my use, no luxury; My garden painted o'er With nature's hand, not art's; and pleasures yield Horace might envy in his Sabine field . . .

And in this true delight, These unbothered sports, this happy state I would not fear nor wish my fate, But boldly say each night: Tomorrow let my sun his beams display Or in clouds hide them: I have lived to-day.

Knew His New York

OF H. C. Bunner's intimate knowledge of New York city, a writer in the Bookman says:

He knew every lane, alley, court and byway in the metropolis; and if he ever heard of one that he had missed, he made it the object of an early pilgrimage. If he had to go from one part of the city to another, he would preferably not take the direct way, but would follow a roundabout route that led him through some picturesque quarter. He knew an amazing number of queer little restaurants and queer little shops where they sold queer little things.

On one occasion he criticized one of Puck's artists for his drawing of a sabot. The man defended himself by saying he had been unable to get a model. "You can't buy wooden shoes in New York," he declared.

"Can't you?" retorted Bunner, and rushed out at noontime and came back with a pair of sabots under his arm. He knew where they made them—on a side street just off West Broadway—for the use of workers in dye houses.

The appellation of gentleman is never to be affixed to a man's circumstances, but to his behavior in them.—Cardinal Newman.

AST summer the New York Prohibition Association gave 68 girls and children outings of from two to four weeks in the country. Mr. and Mrs. Richard Cross, at Newfoundland, N. J., lent a cottage on their estate for the summer months. The girls could row and fish and bathe, walk in the woods, and go blackberrying and picnicking. Many of them, says Miss Maude E. Miner, the association's secretary, in the New York Post, had their eyes opened to the beauties of nature and learned to know and love it.

"When I asked one girl if she had ever

Artistic Wall Paper

Panoramic friezes, as they are called, are now shown at a few places that rival good paintings as mural decorations, says a writer who discusses wall paper in the New York Sun. In fact they are copied from oil paintings made expressly for that purpose. One of these is called "The Forest" and comes in sections almost four feet wide by six feet high. These are used as panels, separated by wooden strips and with a paneled wainscoting below.

There are several of these woodland pictures, some to be used around the upper section of the side wall and giving a really beautiful effect of atmosphere and distance. They are lovely in coloring and composition. One which is called "Le Soir" (Evening) is claimed to be beyond anything that has been attempted in wall paper. It is almost four feet deep and ten feet long.

The same scene can be repeated of course continuously around a room, or can be used on each side surrounded by appropriate border designs; or a different picture can be used on each side wall. There is a corresponding painting (for these seem almost like the original paintings) called "Le Matin" (Morning). Most of these designs come also in tapestry effects, some of them so well done as almost to defy detection.

About Going to School

A FORMER President has said of the presidency of the United States that it is "a big school." This is what the earnest folk feel of every duty to which they are called. The sterner the duty, and the greater their responsibility, the greater the schooling and the higher the degree for those who are graduated with honors.

This point of view of one's daily work—that it is the continuation of our schooling—is one which may well change a grinding task to an hourly victory. When we count as gains not the money we earn but the character that is being built up, we embrace as opportunity what may have seemed the tyranny of our lot. And this high-handed attitude towards daily rigors whatsoever they may be advances one to more and more mastery, till coincident with our deserving comes freedom and dominion over circumstances.—Mary Stanhope.

Remembers Whitman

A number of admirers of Walt Whitman have been agitating a project for the erection of a monument to the poet, probably in this city.

One idea for the memorial is a colossal recumbent figure in marble on a plain tablet of stone, the treatment to be severely simple to portray Whitman the man more than the poet, the interpretation to be free of all decorative features. A design has been submitted by John Taylor Roberts, a Philadelphia sculptor who has exhibited for several years at the Academy of Fine Arts, which has met the approval of a number of the Whitman Fellowship Club, who are also art critics, and the matter will perhaps assume definite shape at an early meeting of the club.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

MISS HOSMER AND THE BROWNING

Picture Puzzle



What kind of knife?

ANSWER TO DIAMOND PUZZLE

W, pan, wagon, not, n.

W
PAN
WAGON
NOT
N

ed as if it had more backbone than the alliterative Laura Leigh. Of this book, while it was still in manuscript, Mr. Browning wrote to Miss Hosmer that he did not "dare say what he thought of it in cold words." His humble admiration of his wife's gifts is always held one of the most manly traits of his character.

Old Illinois Capital

All that is left of the one-time town of Kaskaskia, the first capital of Illinois, is an old building once used as a smokehouse—a place where ham and bacon were cured. Even this will soon be washed away by the ever encroaching Mississippi, which has engulfed practically the entire town site.

One hundred and fifty years ago the site where the smokehouse still lingers was the seat of the largest city west of the Allegheny mountains. There is a curious lack of exact knowledge as to who settled this old town. Some say it was established as early as 1862 by men who were with the Chevalier de la Salle. By others it is asserted that Chevalier de Tonty planted the town there four years later. "Black gowns," as the Indians called the priests, were the first recollection that the natives had of the white men.—Argonaut

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Thursday, June 18, 1912

Universal Morals

How much or how little the employees of a corporation or a business concern are bound to show gratitude for a policy of fair treatment and kindly relations pursued to them, we shall not attempt to decide at this writing. Nevertheless, we shall point out certain things that strike us in the attitude of organized labor towards employers and the public. It has seemed at certain times in the last few years as though organized labor felt itself absolved not only from the binding effect of what is virtually a promise but from some of the obligations that obtain between individuals. A strike will be declared when all the circumstances point to an agreement in matters that were in controversy and in addition to this the action will be taken at such a time and in such a way as to force us to conclude that organized labor purposes to hold itself free from what among individuals is called at least a sense of benefits received. In the modern development of one view of labor ethics this would be defended on the ground that, first, it was not a question between individuals but between organizations holding different sides of a question and it would be further contended that the situation was one that was a state of war. The rules that it is admitted should have force between individuals, according to some apparently should have no force between organizations, classes, bodies or whatever they may be called.

Now, if we turn to the question of the world's peace, we find organized labor and its spokesmen occupying a different position. We take it that labor pretty generally is opposed to military war as contrasted with military peace, and this on the ground that it is wrong and brutal to take life and to revere the spirit of force, because as it is wrong for individuals to do so, it must be wrong for nations. To our thinking, as a proposition this has a great deal of good sense to recommend it but if this argument holds good about war, ought it not to hold good not only between nations but between the bodies and organizations that compose the nations? If an employer has treated an employee fairly, the fact ought to be recognized for the same reason that the employee in his union votes to have an arbitration treaty ratified, that what rule of right obtains between man and man ought to obtain between collections or bodies of men. Those that may seek to stir up a class war in England and the United States will find that they made one of the greatest tactical mistakes when they invoked the spirit of a humanitarianism independent of morals. The organization of labor may be a reasonable process in a century of organization, but if its effect be to fix one moral rule for one body of men and a different rule for another, it needs no prophecy to say that labor will find itself in an impossible position from which it must recede.

THE story that a western cowboy lassoed a whale at Rockaway beach a few days ago is eloquently illustrative of the decline of two American great industries.

Victoria Wants Americans

VICTORIA, the most southern of the eastern provinces of Australia, has heard of the American migration to western Canada and is wondering whether a part of the migratory stream cannot be diverted in its own direction. To induce this, according to an American-born business man of Melbourne, recently arrived in this country, the Victorian government is ready to go even farther than the prairie provinces of the Dominion. It will not only lend money to the immigrant intending to embark in agriculture, he says, but it will build him a habitation to start with, and will go so far even as to aid in the first year's planting. The government has an area of 100,000 acres of land open to settlement. In the last eight years it has spent \$16,500,000 on irrigation. The available lands are situated from twenty-three to 175 miles from Melbourne. It had an unirrigated acreage value of from \$40 to \$75 an acre, and now that it is ready for cultivation the government is willing to turn it over to the right kind of settlers at the same price. Compensation for the money invested in irrigation, it is figured, will come with time and the general enhancement of values resulting from development.

The bona fide and competent settler is given every encouragement. The government will build houses up to the value of \$1250 and allow the settler any time within fifteen years in which to pay for them. The land is sold on 31 1/2-year terms, at 4 1/2 per cent interest. No individual is permitted to take up land exceeding \$12,000 in value. To come up to the terms of the contract the land purchased on time must be improved within three years to at least 10 per cent of its value, and of the capital required to accomplish this the government will advance 60 per cent. The American referred to bears testimony to one instance of success in this tract which is put forward as typical. It is the case of a settler who went into fruits. He possessed forty acres. There were seven acres of vines, four acres in apricots, three in peaches, one in pears and one in nectarines, making a total of sixteen acres in fruit. The income of this settler is \$8000, his expenditures \$3750. Settlers are coming into the country rapidly from England and the continent of Europe. It may be interesting to state that, according to this informant, the Victorian government, in its desire to obtain a first-class lot of settlers, will, when necessary, advance 80 per cent of the passage money of the immigrant and give him five years in which to pay it back.

It is, of course, a far cry from the middle West of the United States to Victoria, and it is not anticipated over there that any great number of American farmers will respond to the hospitable invitation; but in case there are any who would like to make the journey and the change, providing they are up to the standard of those who have been crossing into Canada in recent years, they may be assured of a welcome and all reasonable help in getting a fresh start.

It is possible that the waiters' strike in New York may prove valuable in an educational way to young couples at hotels who are thinking of going to housekeeping.

MASSACHUSETTS signers of a petition to Congress for restriction of immigration along lines proposed in the original Dillingham bill are of a kind that gives the document more than usual significance. The presidents of Harvard University, the Institute of Technology and Williams College, several of the most eminent economists of Harvard's faculty and a veteran social settlement worker, Robert A. Woods, speak for educators and investigators of social consequences of lax standards of admission, and they represent that particular element of society able to look at the issue somewhat objectively and disinterestedly. Joined with them are six representative leaders of organized labor in New England, who deprecate the lowering of standards of living and undermining of the wage scale caused by constant importation of immigrants. Last but not least there are the names of representative makers of the financial, industrial, and commercial prosperity of New England.

Filing of such a petition with such signatures is symptomatic of conditions that are forcing thoughtful Americans to consider more carefully than formerly some of the ultimate effects upon republicanism and civilization of wholesale and undiscriminate methods of increase of the foreign-born population which went on for generations unchecked. The fact that no other section of the English-speaking race has ever permitted such a process of race amalgamation as the United States has invited is beginning to be weighed for what it is worth; and Canada's present rigid testing of her would-be settlers is not without its exemplary effect on the neighboring republic.

New England naturally is the more disturbed by the results of the past policy of laxity, because of the startling multiplication within her borders, especially in her industrial centers, of people to whom past sectional ideals do not make as strong appeal as they would were the emigrants from other lands and of other faiths. The task now being thrown upon many of the New England cities in the way of assimilation and Americanization of newcomers is greater than they are equal to. Hence the breakdowns of law and order such as were seen recently in Lawrence.

ONE of the presidential aspirants, at least, declares that he has enjoyed the campaign. Others will wait until they write their memoirs before saying whether they have enjoyed it or not.

Canals as Private Enterprises

It will come as a surprise to not a few that when work was begun on the Cape Cod canal, three years ago, private money for the first time ventured upon an undertaking where federal and state support had previously been considered requisite. That both the government and the state of Massachusetts more than once considered the project there is ample record, and as far back as 1627 Miles Standish appears to have dis-

cussed the plan for connecting Buzzard's bay with the northern waters. All down the years propositions were advanced which meant to add the shorter sea route between Boston and New York to whatever else facilitated transportation along the Atlantic seaboard. But it was only when August Belmont came forward with his financial support, in 1904, that matters were so arranged that the Cape Cod canal became a possibility.

Among the 150 delegates to the international navigation congress, who recently were taken over the route of this canal, there were a number from Europe who, as officials under their respective governments, were directly interested in waterways of artificial construction. To these canal experts it was a matter of agreeable surprise that an enterprise like that between Barnstable and Buzzard's bay could be the result of private investment. In an age when public utilities, both in the United States and abroad, fall more and more under government, state or municipal control it may have set some to wondering how the canal scheme would work out in the final analysis which covers operation. But it would appear that since hearty cooperation has been promised by the commercial organizations most concerned, there will be nothing to prevent the enterprise from fulfilling its mission.

The recent visit to the canal of more than 300 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce accentuated the interest of New England in this undertaking. But apart from what the Cape Cod short cut will do toward inducing manufacturers to locate on the peninsula, the American government will also be a beneficiary since it will no doubt be possible in 1914 for the heaviest battleships to use this waterway as freely as if the nation itself had spent the \$10,000,000 which the canal will cost before it is completed.

It is not improbable that women will be compelled to remove their hats in the Republican national convention hall at Chicago because so many men will be anxious to see what the probable dark horses have got on.

FROM time to time and often quite justly the drivers of motor cars are reckless and show little or no intention to respect the rights of the public receive criticism in the daily press. In the vast majorities of cases they deserve it and are treated none too severely; the news columns in various journals bear us out in this statement. But there are other aspects of the questions and one of them we press upon the attention of readers who like to see the rights of the public at once protected and preserved. We refer now not so much to the motorist that offends or to the policeman that arrests him for the offense, as to the duties of the magistrate before whom the case must be brought for disposal. The motorist does not like to be arrested, his theory being apparently that he lives in a state of perennial inoffensiveness, and one cannot say that his resentment at his arrest is anything remarkable. On the other hand, the policeman that arrests him for breaking the law is only doing a duty for which the community pays him and which it expects him to perform. Yet the policeman can only carry the process up to a certain point, past which the public must look to the magistrate for protection, and that this is no mere academic protection is shown by the fact that a Chicago court treated one of the motoring offenses as an assault with a dangerous weapon. This may be technically a fantastic application of the letter of the law, but it has a large foundation of common sense.

It lies with the magistrate to show to those that run motor cars

Immigration Restriction

either that they must do so in fear of the law or that they can treat it as a negligible quantity. This paper can hardly be accused of advocating severity or vindictiveness in anything, but we point out that the penalties imposed in some cases by magistrates upon offending motorists are ridiculous. If a referendum were obtained among policeman and constables who deal with motorists at first hand, we have little doubt what their decisions would be. The policeman has to incur the odium, and it is common enough among the large class that are impatient of all restraint and discipline, it is he that generally sees the offense committed and that brings it to the attention of the law; but he can do no more. He cannot punish. That work is in the hands of the magistrate and is entrusted to him by the public as its servant, and when he fails to do it as a means for the public's protection he fails in his duty. True, the law itself sometimes offers the magistrate very little choice in the degree or kind of penalty to be fixed, but this has nothing to do with the fact that what law there is ought to be administered firmly and courageously in behalf of a public that suffers far too much at the hands of men that have not yet been able to learn that their personal pleasure is not paramount to the public safety. In teaching that lesson there is yet much for magistrates to do.

FOR many years New Jersey has granted charters to corporations with considerable freedom; it has been thought at times with too much freedom; but it has never made these grants with heedless disregard for its own interests. New Jersey is a strait-laced state, but it is also thrifty. It has had favors to grant, and it has granted them, but there has always been a compensation clause in its contracts. Even today, when some of the corporations that were born in the state have been dissolved into their constituent parts, when others are under fire, and when others are threatened with future proceedings, New Jersey is drawing its dividends as regularly from them as are shareholders from the subsidiaries of the Standard Oil Company. Only the other day the state board of assessors at Trenton certified to the comptroller a first schedule of assessments against miscellaneous corporations operating under the New Jersey charter. The tax that New Jersey will gather from this source foots up the respectable total of \$2,523,080.93. Strange to say, considering the prevailing trend of political thought in New Jersey of late the income of the state as shown here exceeds that set forth in the preliminary schedule of last year by \$50,000.

It is announced in this connection that for the present year New Jersey will suffer no financial losses by reason of the dissolution of the Standard Oil and American Tobacco companies, both of these concerns having made returns on the old basis of outstanding capital stock. This would seem to indicate that the taxes of these concerns will be paid as usual. Neither will there be any decrease this year in the taxes collected by New Jersey from the United States Steel Corporation, the International Harvester Company, the United Shoe Machinery Company and other large corporations. In a word, it looks as if one of New Jersey's most prominent industries would make a showing for 1912 as prosperous and pleasing as any heretofore recorded.

CHERRIES were ripe in New Jersey three weeks ahead of time this season. That is the way they are putting it, but is it true that cherries can be ripe anywhere ahead of time?

APROPOS of conditions in some of the New York hotels, it might be in order to say that everything does not always come to the man who waits for the waiter.

WHATEVER else may happen at Chicago or at Baltimore, it is as clear as daylight that the houn' dawg song will be sung to a frazzle.

PLATFORM makers at Chicago and at Baltimore will be more complaisant with women who come urging extension of suffrage than have been previous Republican and Democratic managers. Since 1908 much has happened, at home and abroad, to concentrate popular thought upon the problem, to arouse woman to belligerent action, and to make her a factor in politics no longer safe to rate as negligible. Local and state campaigns in their outcomes have been influenced by the measure of respect or disrespect shown to woman. Constitutional conventions are seriously debating widening franchise rights, and are referring the matter to voters. States that in a close election might hold the balance of power, now give woman a vote for all officials and on all issues. Women are to sit in the Baltimore convention as delegates chosen to help nominate Democratic candidates.

Entirely apart from any ethical or idealistic issue involved in such decisions as may follow the appeal of woman for recognition by the platform-makers, the situation is interesting viewed simply as one of political opportunism. Conditions have changed sufficiently since 1908 to make it certain that the women who now knock will be heard respectfully, even deferentially. Should either party answer "Aye," it is also safe to say that it would profit directly and indirectly; for organization of woman suffragists and their men sympathizers has now reached a point of efficiency and massed action that indicates strategic management and relentless pertinacity. Final action by the platform committee of course will depend somewhat upon the candidates nominated.

IT MUST be remembered that while many United States citizens are wrought up over the Chicago convention, very many more are occupied in finding an excuse for going to the circus.

THERE will be no possible objection to changing the trade names of plumbers and steamfitters to sanitary engineers if an additional charge is not made for the change.

Nor long ago somebody asserted that farming was the only man's job left. It is now being discussed very seriously as an occupation for women.

IT HAS been noticed in analyzing the primary vote in several of the states that the farmers in large numbers were too busy to get to the polls.

MOTION picture concerns do not altogether appreciate the repose that stamps the habitual appearance of the Vaniman balloon.

Woman Suffrage and Victory